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TELEPHONE
1852
NUMBER

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS
CHEMISTS LONDON.

Chief Office:
LONDON,
42 Cannon St.
E. C.

Established in

Branch Offices:
MELBOURNE
and
SYDNEY.

ENGLAND - 1859.

AUSTRALASIA - 1885.

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Prix de l'abonnement:—The Chemist and Druggist
une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and
Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an,
franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist
einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des
Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark
jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripcion: The Chemist and Druggist,
una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and
Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales
franco.

No. 886. VOL. L.

APRIL 10, 1897.

Subscription, 10s per annum, including Diary, Post
Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d. each;
Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each. Post Free.



UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC CONTROL.

“APENTA”

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

TRADE PRICES, per Case :

25 Large Bottles, 20/-; 50 Small Bottles, 31/6; 100 Quarter Bottles, 32/6 { Carriage paid to any Railway
Station in the United Kingdom.
5 per cent Discount upon Orders for 10 Cases.

TERMS:—Six Months' Credit from date of Invoice, Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are 1 3 per large bottle, 1 - per small bottle, and 6d. per quarter bottle.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, 4 STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

EFFER. SALINE.

With Chemist's Name and Address.

This superior anti-febrile Saline is in minute granules, which in dissolving give a sustained effervescence and form a bright solution of very agreeable flavour.

Put up in 8-oz. plug-stoppered Cheltenham, in fancy coloured wrappers bearing buyer's name and address for orders of 3 dozen. Supplied also in Bulk.

MAG. CIT. EFFER.

With Chemist's Name and Address.

This Citrate is supplied in three qualities, all of which are of excellent value, the best ingredients only being used in the manufacture.

The No. 1 quality may also be had in granules of uniform size if so desired.

Put up in blue flats or white glass kalis, either capsuled or fitted with boxwood-topped shives, with buyer's name and address on labels for orders of not less than 3 dozen. Supplied also in Bulk.

PRICES AND SAMPLES OF THE MANUFACTURERS:

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London.

MAY & BAKER, LIMITED



Telegraphic Address—"BISMUTH LONDON."
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OVER 60 YEARS.

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BATTERSEA."

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M. & B. TRANSPARENT TABLETS

(Sublimed, not Compressed).

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM (JOHNSON'S QUALITY.)

NICKEL SALTS, ACIDS, AND ALL PLATING CHEMICALS.

MERCURIALS. ETHERS. BISMUTH SALTS.

PURE FRUIT ESSENCES.

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PERCHLORIDE OF IRON, NITRIC ACID, &c.

Specially Prepared for **PROCESS WORK.**

GARDEN WHARF, CHURCH ROAD,

**STEAMBOAT PIER,
BATTERSEA SQUARE.**

BATTERSEA, S.W.

**NEAREST STATION,
OLD BATTERSEA STATION,
West London Extension Railway.**

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.
For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT THIS WEEK EXCEEDS 14,000.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Advertisements to appear in the Supplement of April 17th must reach our Office not later than 5 p.m. next Wednesday, April 14th.

Copies of the Supplement can be obtained at this Office on Thursday morning, and applications by post should be received by first delivery that day.

The Office of "The Chemist and Druggist" will be closed from Thursday evening, April 15th, to Tuesday morning, April 20th.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.

April 10th, 1897.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of **SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.**

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.

PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.

VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£950.—**LONDON (Good-class Suburb).**—Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business; well situate in the main street; returns £950 *increasing*; modern-fitted Pharmacy; large and well-selected stock; convenient modern residence, held on lease; price £900; offer wanted.

2.—£1,100.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Dispensing and Retail Business, situate in main thoroughfare; returns including small Branch £1,100 *increasing*; modern-fitted Pharmacy; good stock; capital residence, on lease; price £900.

3.—£1,200.—**LONDON (First-class Suburb).**—Old-established Business, Retail, and Dispensing; returns nearly £1,200 yearly, *net profit* exceeds £450; the shop is situate in the High Street, corner position; handsome shop and large stock; vendor having another business which requires his attention will deal liberally with an immediate purchaser.

4.—£900.—**LONDON, N.W. (Residential Locality).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns nearly £900 per annum, *with good profits*; handsomely-fitted Pharmacy and good stock; large residence, held on lease; price £850.

5.—£350.—**MAIN LINE (S. E. Railway).**—Small Retail Business; entirely managed by an assistant; returns £350; *very profitable*; can be largely increased by energetic work; capital business premises and residence; price £250.

6.—£530.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; no immediate opposition; returns £530, *net profit* £210; corner shop; double-fronted; convenient residence; price £500, or near offer.

7.—£1,000.—**LONDON, N.**—Old-established Business; returns over £1,000, *net profit* £350; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; price £750.

8.—£1,500.—**ESSEX (within 7 miles of St. Paul's).**—Old-established Business, well situate in main thoroughfare and opposite railway station; returns £1,500, including a special Wholesale trade in own proprietary articles; stocked by the Wholesale houses. The Business is genuine and worth attention. Intending investors with about £1,050 at command can have particulars.

9.—£1,500.—**WEST OF ENGLAND (health resort).**—Dispensing and Retail Business, chiefly ready money; returns exceed £1,500. The shop is well-fitted and stocked; capital house and warehouse; price, to include furniture in house, £775.

10.—£500.—**BOURNEMOUTH (near).**—Well-established Business situate in the High Street; returns, present rate, £500 yearly, but can be largely increased; good-sized shop and premises, 21 years' lease; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; £400 or thereabouts.

11.—£1,000.—**MIDLANDS.**—Brisk, ready-money Business; returns, present rate, over £1,000 yearly, *with good profits*; Vendor, who is desirous of selling at once, will accept valuation of stock and fixtures.

12.—£600.—**BERKSHIRE (Market Town).**—Good-class Business with Post Office attached; returns £600 yearly; the shop is well-fitted and stocked; good residence, on lease; full investigation invited; offer wanted.

13.—£800.—**SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND (Market Town).**—Old-established Business; Retail and Dispensing; no heavy trade; returns exceed £800; *net profit* about £250. The Business is situate in the principal street; large lofty shop and good residence; price £675.

14.—£400.—**SANDHURST (near).**—High-class Dispensing Business; returns £400, rapidly increasing; the shop has double-front, corner position; well-fitted shop and good stock; rent £30 yearly; price £400; recommended.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS

£1,100 returns.—**MIDLANDS**.—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and own preparations; growing market town; established 60 years; price £850.

£800 returns.—**STAFFS**.—Very profitable Mixed Retail, Prescribing, and own specialities in centre of large population and unopposed; low rent; price £550.

£700 returns.—**LONDON, E.**—Light ready-money Retail, in rapidly growing suburb; good house, 10 rooms; rent £45; 16 years' lease to run; price £550.

£800 returns.—**BIRMINGHAM SUBURB**.—General Mixed Retail, increasing fast; vendor bought larger business; fair house; rent £20; price £650.

£400 returns.—**YORKS**.—Branch Retail, capable of being doubled by personal attention; price £200.

£700 returns.—**LONDON, W.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and own preparations; good house, small garden; lease; price £600.

£700 returns.—**NORFOLK**.—Good-class Retail, in popular seaside resort; rent can be cleared in season by letting; price £650.

£1,300 returns.—**BIRMINGHAM**.—Good-class suburban Retail, Dispensing, &c., showing net profit of £400 per annum; satisfactory reason for sale; price £950; part can remain.

£800 returns.—**NOTTINGHAM**.—General Branch Retail, with Oils and Colours; has done nearly double, and can again under personal attention; price £500, or valuation if desired.

£550 returns.—**POTTERIES**.—Light Retail, Prescribing, &c., in increasing town; very little opposition; price £450.

£700 returns.—**LANCS**.—Mixed Retail, in manufacturing town; net profit £200; rent £26; price £500.

Vendors of good businesses can be at once supplied with buyers by F. J. BRETT.

VALUATIONS.

F. J. BRETT has been well known for many years throughout England and Wales as a reliable Valuer, and his extensive experience in all branches of the trade renders his services equally valuable to Vendors and Buyers.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

1.—**SURREY**.—Cash, Retail and Dispensing Business, with large sale of proprietary articles; returns £3,000; net profit £550; well fitted shop; heavily stocked; price £1,200.

2.—**SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND**.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, returning over £1,000; net profit over £300; 10-roomed house; stock and fixtures worth £800; price £900.

3.—**SUSSEX**.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, well fitted and stocked; returns £600 under management; best position in town; good house; price £450 or offer.

4.—**NORTH MIDLANDS**.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; present hands 40 years; returns £750; scope for doing treble; good house, bath room, &c.; price £700 or offer.

5.—**DERBYSHIRE**.—Retail and Prescribing; returns £450; net profit £160; well-fitted corner; good house; price £300, or offer.

6.—**HUNTS**.—Mixed Country Trade; returns £500; same hands 37 years; retiring; rent £35; good house; business can be increased; price £150, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

7.—**DEVON**.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £500; rent £25; same hands 7 years; good house; price £175, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

8.—**LONDON, N.W.**.—Few miles out; Retail and Dispensing; returns £600; has done £1,000; net rent £10; price £500.

Particulars of the above and others free on application.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

We are in want of two or three genuine Businesses returning £700 to £1,500 yearly, where the net profit is not less than 25 per cent. Gentlemen thinking of relinquishing business are respectfully requested to communicate with us. Through the number of our daily callers we often introduce a purchaser in a few days. Terms on application.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

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JUDD & MANNERS

Chemists' Valuers, Transfer Agents, & Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

VALUATIONS made for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

Terms (moderate) on application.

HANTS.—Old-established Country Business; returns £1,100; very profitable; large house and garden; very low rent; price £1,050.

LONDON, W.—Cash Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £400; price £300; a good investment.

MIDLANDS.—In the centre of a busy market town; an old-established Family trade, returning £700 yearly, and capable of considerable increase; very handsome Pharmacy; good house; long lease; price £650; we strongly recommend this to the notice of an up-to-date man.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL SUBURB OF LONDON.—Good Dispensing and Retail Business, with nice house and Pharmacy; returning between £600 and £700, rapidly increasing; price £500, or valuation.

MARKET TOWN IN HOME COUNTY.—Neat Family Business, returning about £800; price £650.

SOUTHERN COUNTY.—An old-established good-class Country trade, making a substantial net profit; splendid premises and nice garden; returns over £2,000 a year; price about £1,600, or valuation terms.

MIDLANDS.—50 miles from London; an old-established country Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns £500; valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted; this is a good chance for a young man with small capital and plenty of energy.

BERKS.—Family and Dispensing trade; returns £750; very profitable; price £700; very handsome Pharmacy.

ESSEX.—Light Retail and Prescribing trade, to which Dentistry might be added with advantage; returns £950; price £800; first-rate house.

HOME COUNTY.—Family trade; returns £900; price £800; large and convenient premises, with large garden.

ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, returning under a manager about £6 weekly; valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted.

Full particulars of any of the above sent free on application.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY.

FERGUSON & OSBORNE

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS.

25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

All VALUATIONS and STOCKTAKINGS are conducted personally by the Principals, Terms on application.

1.—**REGENT'S PARK**.—Family and Dispensing Business; large shop, well stocked; proved returns £450; 10-roomed house, yard, and out-buildings; splendid opening for Dentist; Store prices would treble returns; price £270.

2.—**MARKET TOWN** (35 miles from London).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; large, handsomely-fitted shop; good residence, private entrance, garden, &c.; returns £800; price £650.

3.—**SPLENDID BARGAIN**.—Death vacancy.—A large corner shop, extra well-fitted in mahogany; 6-roomed house, good cellar, private entrance; excellent position; main thoroughfare; must be sold; price £130; fittings and stock worth double.

4.—**PARTNER WANTED**, with a capital of at least £300, to assist in developing an article of universal consumption.

56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
(Next Door to Bow Church.)

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON,

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

42 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once with all despatch put into communication with bona-fide buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications. No charge made unless Sale is effected.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL of various classes, and amounts of returns ranging from £200 to £4,000. Particulars given to bona-fide applicants stating outline of requirements.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS

Telegraphic Address—"TOMTOM."

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BIRMINGHAM.—A Surgeon's Retail, in Birmingham; practice removed; now under management; good premises, in a first-class position; rent nominal; lease; excellent opportunity to add Dentistry; extractions now pay rent; consulting and waiting rooms attached; no Dentist in neighbourhood; returns £700; proprietor being otherwise engaged desires a quick sale; no reasonable offer refused. 80/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—Population 240,000; centre of town, close to markets; corner shop, Westgate; to close a trust, Chemist's Business of late W. Cockshott, who occupied it over 50 years; profitable opening for enterprising man; stock and fixtures at market valuation; no goodwill. Apply Cockshott & Co., 26 Westgate, Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—First-class Chemist and Druggist's Cash Business; returns £600 annually; net profits over £150; moderate rent; valuable long lease; price, including stock, £450; genuine bargain and certain living for smart up-to-date man. Bonâ-fide inquirers, with necessary capital, apply to Ernest Cohen, Business Agent, 58 Preston Street, Brighton.

CARDIFF.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; present returns £12 a week, could soon be doubled by energetic man; good-class neighbourhood; satisfactory reason for disposal; price to immediate purchaser £270 cash, a bargain. Apply, "Aurant" (80/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHESHIRE.—For Sale, the oldest established Chemist's Business, in populous market town, owing to ill health; lease; returns £2,000, greatly increasing; stock in splendid condition; double-fronted shop and convenient premises; very remunerative; over £10 recently spent on alterations; every investigation courted. Apply, "Cheshire," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

FOREST GATE, E.—Chemist's; main road, Forest Gate; spacious premises, can be had on agreement or lease at £50; takings £5 to £6 weekly, have been £12; fully stocked; price, all at, £175, or near offer for speedy sale. Apply, W. F. Bruce & Co., 4 High Street, Ilford.

G.T. YARMOUTH.—Old-established good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returning £800; one of the best positions in the town; sole cause of sale having purchased another business; price £600, or valuation of stock and fixtures; strictest investigation courted. 81/24, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HERTS.—An old-established Country Business, for many years in same family; returns average £500 a year; the owner is now seeking retirement, and will accept the value of the stock and fixtures about £300; this is a good opportunity. Apply, "Herts," c/o Messrs. Newbery & Son, 1 King Edward Street, E.C.

HUNTS. Chemist and Druggist's (Wine and Spirit Licence, &c.) Business for immediate Disposal at market town in Hunts. J. Cole Valuer, Bedford.

LONDON, E.—Main Road, corner shop; price £120; rent £50, stock and fittings worth the money; good opportunity for a young man starting; very populous ready-money neighbourhood; now carried on by Assistant. Address, "Chemicus," c/o Mr. Reppeu, 637 Romford Road, Manor Park, London, E.

MANCHESTER (near).—Chemist's Business, in centre of large town near Manchester, doing fair trade and capable of increase, for immediate Disposal; modern shop; everything in splendid condition, with good house, leased at low rental; selling for private reasons; no agents. "Roland" (80/11), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Cash Business for Sale, in best position in market town; splendidly-fitted lock-up shop, well stocked; house sub-let; rent and rates low, long lease; price £1,000. Full particulars to bonâ-fide purchaser from "Patent" (79/7), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NORFOLK.—An old-established Retail Chemist's Business, in a thriving market town, to be sold at once under exceptional circumstances; the business is capable of considerable development, and this is a very advantageous opportunity. Full details on application to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

NORTH OF ENGLAND (Seaport).—Good, sound, genuine Business for Sale in rising seaport, North of England; Retail Dispensing, Photographic, and Wine trade; Dental connections; splendid opportunity; about £900 cash required; turnover averages £1,000; splendidly fitted and stocked. Apply to Wilkinson & Simpson, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTH WALES.—Genuine Ready-cash Retail and Prescribing Business for sale, in thickly populated town; excellent sale for Proprietaries; prices good; Welsh essential; bona-fide reasons for disposal; rent reasonable; returns over £1,100; net profit over £350; price £650. Apply, "Cymro," Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

SOUTH COAST. Returns £1,550; splendid shop; under management; good town; central position; lease 19 years; Dispensing and high-class Retail; price £700, great bargain. Apply, "Cycle" (11/11), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES. For Sale, in a market town in the Southern Counties, within 70 miles of London, an old-established Business; returns about £625, capable of increase; good shop and house; lease if required; satisfactory reasons given for disposal; price £350; stock and fixtures by valuation, or all at, £650. Address C. D., c/o Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, London.

SURREY.—£450.—Unopposed, good-class Country Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in Surrey, about 20 miles from Waterloo; returns £600; well-fitted shop, well stocked; excellent house, large garden; rent £30, on lease; a bargain; full investigation allowed. 81/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £600; increasing. Apply, "Soda" (77/9), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—For Disposal, old-established Country Mixed Business, with good Prescribing connection; large double-fronted shop, plate glass; store-room above; good house and garden; excellent opening for Dentist; returns last year under unequalled and inexperienced management £578; every investigation; proprietor retiring; about £400 wanted, cash down. 76/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).—£200.—A genuine Branch in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a thickly-populated neighbourhood (other 200 houses in course of erection), with good house, and no opposition; suit qualified or unqualified man; only wants seeing. Apply, Norris (80/4), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRANCH for Sale.—Stock, fixtures, and goodwill; took last year over £300; will sell to first customer offering over £100; a capital Prescribing, Dentistry, and General trade can be done by smart man. Apply, "Nomen" (80/37), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RETAIL and Dispensing Business; well stocked, good fixtures, and large shop; side door; low rent; on lease; owner going in for wholesale; returns last year £450; good opening for a cutting man, and Dentist required in the neighbourhood; price £270, or nearest offer. X. (73/29), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To Medical Men.—Chemist and Druggist's (old established); in densely-populated neighbourhood; commanding position, opposite railway station; Dispensing, Prescribing, and Dentistry could be added with advantage; well-fitted shop; comfortable home; long lease, rent £50; price £400. Apply, Messrs. Norman & Son, Town Hall Chambers, Stratford, E.

£200.—A genuine bargain; Business, returning over £600, to be sold for above sum; satisfactory reason for disposing; main road; heavy stock; good profits. Apply Hughes, 121 Fulham Palace Road, W.

£1,200.—For Sale, old-established Chemist's Business in Northern town; large and influential connection; good reason for disposal. James Logan, Scottish Medical Agency, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BIRMINGHAM.—Genuine Business required, within 12 miles of Stephenson's Place. Full particulars of returns and profits, which must stand investigation, together with price, to Norman, "Southlea," Vicarage Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

LIGHT Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing; showing net profit between £250 and £300; cash ready; no Agents. "Rhamni" (82/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON.—A good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business, returning about £700 to £800; London or near preferred. Particulars, in strict confidence, to "Minor," 30 Highbury Park, N. No agents. State wholesale drug-house.

LONDON OR DISTRICT.—Wanted, Business with Dentistry attached, doing together not less than £8 per week; must bear every investigation; introduction required; no Agents. Full particulars to "Dens" (78/38), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Drug Business wanted in North district, however, is of no importance, providing there is an opening for a Medical man or Dentist; price must be small and business capable of increase; Partnership might be arranged. Particulars to 79/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FURNISHED Apartments to Let, with full board; £1 1s. weekly; quiet; thoroughly clean and comfortable; good board; well recommended by Students; 12 minutes from Dr. Muter's and Mr. Watson Will's Schools of Pharmacy. 73 Fentiman Road, Kennington.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHISLEHURST.—Capital Business premises to Let in this increasing high class neighbourhood ; excellent opportunity ; low rent, part let off. Further particulars A. Line, Chislehurst.

LONDON, S.W.—Shops to Let, in Eccle-ton Street, near Victoria Station ; the upper parts let for nearly all the rent ; good opening for a Hosiery or Chemist. Apply to Foreman, new buildings, as above.

LONDON, S.E.—To Chemists and Druggists.—Capital opening ; new shop, with plate-glass front, in main road, just outside East Dulwich Station ; "buses pass the door ; no other chemist in Grove Vale ; rent £42. Apply, Martin, Auctioneer, East Dulwich Station, S.E.

TO LET. with immediate possession, premises very suitable for Chemist and Druggist ; rent £36 ; the large and rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, with no similar business within considerable distance, affords an admirable opportunity for a young and energetic man to develop a prosperous business. Full particulars on application to C. W., Suffolk House, Dover.

APPRENTICESHIPS.**RETAIL.**

CORNWALL.—To Parents and Guardians.—A vacancy for a young gentleman as Apprentice to a qualified Chemist ; thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches may be acquired ; time for study and recreation. Apply for particulars, X. Y. Z., 7 Sussex Place, Slough, Bucks.

LONDON, E.C.—Pupil (outdoor) wanted by a firm of Chemists in the City ; moderate premium, returnable as salary. Application to T., 36 Great St. Helen's, E.C.

LONDON, N.E.—Apprentice wanted in a large good-class Pharmacy, conducted on modern principles ; close Thursdays ; no Sunday duties ; superior home ; references to former pupils and their friends ; moderate premium ; one having passed Preliminary preferred. Address, E., 33 High Street, Kingsland, London, N.E.

WANTED. Apprentice for Chemist's business ; Manchester district ; must have passed Preliminary examination ; no premium required. Address 80/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond

RETAIL.

ALDERSHOT.—Junior Assistant or Improver required immediately ; must be active, obliging, and reliable ; one with a knowledge of Photography preferred, but not indispensable ; half-holiday allowed weekly. Usual particulars, with photo (to be returned), and salary required, to Orange, Chemist, 25 High Street, Aldershot.

BARNSELY.—Junior Assistant wanted ; a good Prescriber and one used to Store system ; must be smart, active, and of good address ; good character indispensable ; one having had some little experience in window-dressing preferred. Enclose photo, if possible, giving references of last and previous employers, also stating age, height, and salary required, to Oglesby's Drug Stores, Barnsley.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted, as Junior, in high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with photo, A. Bird & Sons, Worcester Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant for Store trade ; must be quick and obliging ; liberal terms to reliable man ; no Sunday duty. Application, stating salary, where last and how long employed, with photo, to Stores, 26 Queen Street, Wolverhampton.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant (indoors), not under 22 years of age, for Light Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required, &c., to Jarvis, Handsworth, Birmingham.

BOLTON.—Wanted a smart young qualified Assistant for rapid Counter trade ; liberal salary, outdoor ; with knowledge of Photography preferred. Waller & Riley, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY (Seaside).—Wanted, first week in May, a thoroughly trustworthy and competent outdoor Assistant, to manage a Branch ; Minor qualification ; active and industrious ; salary 30s. per week and commission. Apply, enclosing photo, with references and full particulars, to J. V. Mainprize, Central Pharmacy, Bridlington Quay.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, for April 26, a smart, trustworthy Assistant as Junior, for good Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, &c., with photo, to Jeeves & Son, Chemists, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—A few smart qualified Countermen wanted ; those accustomed to Store trade preferred. Send full particulars of experience and salary required, with photo, if possible, to G. C. Dusart, Sussex Drug Co. (Lim.), 135 Queen's Road, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Qualified Junior (indoors) for Country Retail and Dispensing ; light work ; easy hours. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, &c., photo, if possible, to A. W. Gedge & Co., Fishponds, Bristol.

BURNLEY (near).—Qualified man wanted to manage branch, near Burnley ; mixed country business ; must hold undeniable references. State all particulars in first letter, i.e., salary required, age, height, married or single, and when disengaged ; none but diligent and steady men need apply. Address, Herbert Buckley, Chemist, Lockwood, Huddersfield.

CARLISLE.—A Branch Manager wanted in a Light Retail. Apply, with references, salary required, age, &c., T. Ridley, Carlisle.

CHELTENHAM.—Manager wanted ; qualified ; married man ; steady, energetic, reliable ; for Light, Retail, and Dispensing, with own Proprietaries ; opening another shop ; wishes one to conduct old business ; corner premises, with house ; no garden. State fully age, height, experience, references, salary, with photo, Arthur Hill, Chemist and Dentist, Winchcomb Street, Cheltenham.

CHINA.—A thoroughly competent Assistant, accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail ; not over 30 years of age ; 4 years' agreement ; passage paid out and home. Address, "China," c/o A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), 8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

CROYDON.—Wanted, immediately (indoors), a smart, gentlemanly Assistant, having thorough knowledge of first-class quick Cash trade ; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required, to Henry's Cash Drug Stores, 103-105 North End, Croydon.

EARLESTOWN.—Experienced Assistant ; outdoors ; accustomed to Mixed country business ; half-day weekly. Please send photo if possible, stating age, experience, height and salary required, where previously engaged, and other particulars in first letter, to Arthur Peake, Chemist and Druggist, Earlestown, Lanes. Letters not answered in 3 days declined with thanks.

FOLKSTONE.—Junior wanted at once, outdoors, for about 6 months, for Dispensing and brisk Retail business ; easy hours. Full particulars, with references and photo (to be returned), to F. G. Curtis, Pharmaceutical Chemist (from Allen & Hanburys), Sandgate Road, Folkstone.

GLOUCESTER.—Wanted, Junior or Improver (indoors) ; age about 20 ; Light Retail and Dispensing ; half-holiday weekly. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, and enclosing photo (to be returned), Wells, 31 Lower Barton Street, Gloucester.

GODALMING.—Junior Assistant ; usual particular ; photo if convenient. Valentine Norman, Chemist, Godalming.

GUILDFORD.—A reliable, qualified Assistant (indoors) in a good-class Dispensing and Family business ; easy hours. Apply, with full particulars, Walter Martin, 68 High Street, Guildford.

HADFELD.—Energetic Junior or Improver wanted ; used to Mixed business ; must be willing and obliging ; state age, salary required (indoor), if abstainer, and enclose photo (to be returned). Richardson, Chemist, Haddfield, Derbyshire.

HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.—Qualified Junior Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing business ; outdoors. Apply, with usual particulars and photo, to H. T. Metcalfe, Ph.C., Headingley Pharmacy, Leeds.

HEANOR.—Wanted immediately, a good Junior Assistant ; indoors ; Hours, 8 to 8 : Friday 9.30 p.m., Saturday 11 p.m. ; Wednesday afternoon holiday ; no Sunday duty. State usual particulars, with photo, reference, &c., Taylor, Chemist, Heanor, Derbyshire.

HORNCASTLE.—Junior, at once, for Spa season ; 6 months' engagement. Send carte, references, and state salary required, to Carlton & Sons, Chemists, Horncastle and Woodhall Spa.

IPSWICH.—Junior (outdoors), for General Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating salary, height, age, and experience, to I. L. Ensor, 17 Museum Street, Ipswich.

JAPAN.—First class opening in English Chemist's in Japan for qualified Assistant, about 25, with really good London experience ; short hours ; liberal salary. Full particulars to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

LEICESTER.—Wanted, a qualified Dispenser and a qualified head-counter Assistant, by end of April. State full particulars, with photo, to Wand, Haymarket, Leicester.

LEYTONSTONE, N.E.—Assistant, indoors, aged from 23 to 31, for Suburban business. Send particulars as to age, height, experience, qualification, if any, salary required, and enclose photo, if possible, Matthews & Son, Chemists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

RETAIL—continued.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, by April 20th, Senior Assistant; qualified; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; must be neat and accurate Dispenser, fairly tall, steady, and obliging, and have undeniable references; salary £60, indoors; one seeking permanency preferred. For further particulars, apply (enclosing photo) to Manager, Apothecaries' Hall, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL SUBURB.—Wanted at once, an experienced Assistant for a good class Dispensing and Retail Business; outdoor; good references indispensable. A Junior or Improver also wanted. State full particulars to W. Jones, Chemist, Wavertree, Liverpool.

LONDON, E.C.—Wanted, Improver or Part-time Assistant. Apply to Vines & Froom, 75 Aldersgate Street, City.

LONDON, E.—Junior wanted at once; must be well recommended; live out; no Sunday work; close Thursdays 2 P.M. Apply, personally or by letter, photos sent will be returned, Pickeu Brothers (Limited), Forest Gate.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, quick Dispenser; qualified; also smart Junior. Apply, Lewis & Burrows (Limited), 22 & 24 Great Portland Street, W.

LONDON SUBURB, N.—Wanted, an industrious pushing Assistant (single) to take charge of Branch business; salary £1 15s. per week, and 10 per cent. commission over present returns; furnished apartments only found. Address, stating age, height, with whom last and how long, if a photo enclose (will return), or personal application preferred, 12 to 1 or 4 to 5, at Morris', Chemist, Seven Sisters, Tottenham, London, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Part-time.—Assistant wanted soon after Easter for about 6 months; time given for reading or to attend classes, and small salary; indoors; comfortable home; one used to London trade preferred. Apply personally, or state age, experience, with photo, to Buchner, 143 Highgate Road, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Bradley & Bourdas will require on May 1 a qualified Assistant accustomed to Dispensing. Apply personally at 48 Belgrave Road, S.W., between 11 and 6.30, or by letter.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, by April 20th, Assistant not under 25, accustomed to good-class business; obliging and active. State full particulars and salary required, C. Lowe & Co., Surbiton, Surrey.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant (indoors) for the Retail counter, where two are kept. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), W. T. Frost, Mason's Pharmacy, Parsons Green, Fulham, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, after Easter, a steady reliable Junior, accustomed to Dispensing; good references indispensable. Usual particulars to A. Johnson Dyer, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 6 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Part-time.—Board and lodging, with home comforts, offered for the above. Apply, 175 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Senior Assistant, for April 20; indoors; aged about 24; experienced and reliable Dispenser; accustomed to first-class business; abstainer preferred. State experience, salary required, and enclose photo, or apply personally, R. H. Parker, 35 Clifton Road, Maida Vale, W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant (indoors), accustomed to good Dispensing business. Apply personally, or if by letter please enclose photo (to be returned), and state experience and salary required, to W. Hickman, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Archer Street, Notting Hill, W.

LONDON, N.—A good Assistant; indoors; age about 22 or 23; a quick and accurate Dispenser and well up in Retail; abstainer preferred. Please state full particulars, with salary required, and enclose carte, or apply personally, to De Peare, 14 Highbury Park, N.

LONDON, N.—Photographic and Chemical Apparatus counter; vacancy for young man with good experience; must be a good Salesman, and capable of giving advice to amateur Photographers and Chemistry Students. Also wanted a smart Junior for the Drug counter. Apply, personally, or if by letter, give full particulars, to Bishop's Pure Drug Company, 460 Holloway Road, London, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior, immediately (outdoors); must be used to good-class Dispensing business. Apply, personally if possible, O. F. Dunford, 142 High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Good Assistant wanted for Dispensing business. If writing, please send photo and usual particulars, P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

LONDON, N.E.—Qualified Assistant for Branch; indoors; must be pushing and energetic; a gentleman from the country not objected to; comfortable home; one evening a week out; very little Sunday duty; present manager held the position 4 years. Apply, with full particulars, references, &c., Barnard & Son, 309 Hackney Road, N.E.

LONDON, S.E.—An energetic, qualified Assistant, aged about 25, for brisk Ready-money business, S.E. district; outdoors. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, J. T. Moore, 39 Mincing Lane, E.C.

LONDON, S.E.—Improver or Junior for quick Store trade; reasonable hours; outdoors. Apply, R. Blackie, 43 Parker's Row, Bermondsey, S.E.

L LANDUDNO.—A qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age. Apply J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

L LOUTH.—Outdoor Assistant; aged 25; accustomed to good-class business; knowledge of Agricultural department essential. Apply, giving usual particulars, to Smith & Elkington, Mercer Row, Louth, Lincs.

MADRAS.—Qualified Assistant wanted, from 25 to 30 years of age; must have had good experience in first-class business; thoroughly steady, quick and accurate dispenser; three years' agreement to be signed; salary £8 per month first year, £10 second year, and £12 third year, with option of renewal at termination of 3 years at increased pay; board and lodging provided; second-class passage paid. Apply, stating full particulars, to W. E. S., c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant, one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, with photo if convenient (to be returned), to O. G. Breadner, Chemist, Cheetham, Manchester.

MANCHESTER (near).—At once, qualified Assistant; must be strict as well as smart; indoors (capital home); Extractor preferred. State age, height, salary, and send copies only of testimonials, to "Pyro" (76/17), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANCHESTER (near).—Wanted, a smart business man to take charge of Branch; must be energetic, obliging, and trustworthy; good Prescriber and Extractor essential; house for married man; half-day holiday; shiftless men may save stamps and trouble. Apply, with photo and references, or personally, to C. H. Griffiths, Chemist, Droylsden, near Manchester.

READING.—A Junior Assistant wanted. Please state all particulars, age, experience, salary required, &c., Tunbridge & Wright, Reading. Applications not answered within three days may be considered declined.

ROMSEY.—A smart Junior for Retail and Dispensing business; time could be arranged for study if desired; applicants to state age, height, and salary required. F. Oram, Market Place, Romsey.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Smart Assistant (indoors), with good references. Apply, stating age and salary required, to Bell & Co., High Street, Southend-on-Sea.

SOUTHPORT.—An Improver or Junior, in Mixed Retail; outdoors; knowledge of Photography preferred. State age, experience, salary required, and references, photo if convenient, Elliott, Ashley Road, Southport.

SUTTON.—Wanted, a Junior or Improver, about 21; indoors; good-class business. Utton Blyth, Chemist, Sutton, Surrey (12 miles from London Bridge).

TORRINGTON.—Junior or Improver for Country business in the West of England. State salary and reference to E. Handford & Son, Chemists, Church Gate, Torrington, North Devon.

TOTTENHAM.—Junior, about 20, wanted immediately, in brisk small Retail business; time arranged for study if desired; comfortable home. J. R. Cornish, 187 St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing business; reliable Dispenser; indoors; only one kept. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to B. Whitrow, 15 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

ULVERSTON.—Wanted, an energetic and trustworthy Assistant to travel two or three days a week, remainder of time indoors; experience in a Wholesale and Retail country business, and as Traveller essential. References, salary, and full particulars to Hy. Scott Hogg, Richmond Terrace, Ulverston.

WOODBIDGE.—Assistant (indoors), steady and reliable, of good address, for Mixed Country business; state age, height, and salary. Send photo and references to John Betts & Son, Thorongfare, Woodbridge.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—Active, obliging, and trustworthy Junior Assistant wanted (indoors), about 20, for a small Light Retail and Dispensing; easy hours, half-day weekly. Please send references, photo, and all full particulars, to E. G. Portlock & Sons, Wotton-under-Edge.

YARMOUTH.—Required, very shortly (indoors), Junior or Improver; accustomed to Agricultural business; one just out of apprenticeship and requiring time for study would be treated with. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and full particulars of experience, to Owles, Hall Quay, Yarmouth.

AN Assistant wanted for Mixed business in country town. Apply, stating age, height, and salary (outdoors), to S. M. D. (86/2), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A COMPETENT and reliable (but not necessarily registered) Assistant for a Family Retail and Dispensing business, not far from London; comfortable situation; easy hours; good references indispensable. Apply, if personally, between 11 and 12 A.M., or by letter to F., c/o W. W. Flood & Co., 206 and 208 Borough High Street, S.E.

AN unmarried qualified Assistant wanted, not over 30; good salary would be paid for a first-class man. Apply, 91/66, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN CONT'D

RETAIL—continued.

COMPETENT Assistant required, not over 40 years of age; good prospects for a suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, to "Apt." (79/33), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for Mixed Country business in Yorkshire; indoors preferred. Apply, "Drugs," c/o Raimes & Co., York.

WANTED, part-time Assistant; Minor qualification, about 24, to take duty four evenings in the week. Apply, by letter, in the first instance, giving references, to S. C. H., c/o G. Waugh & Co., 177 Regent Street, W.

WANTED, Assistant to manage Mixed Country Retail and Prescribing business in County of Durham; registered, energetic, obliging, and trustworthy; bouse for married man; weekly half-holiday; one desiring a permanency preferred. Apply, stating experience, age, salary required, enclosing references (and photo if convenient), to "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Ismay, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WHOLESALE.

LIVERPOOL.—A Traveller wanted for Liverpool and district by a firm of Mineral Water Manufacturers; one used to calling on Chemists preferred. Apply by letter, giving previous experience and salary required, to "Traveller," Box 340, Smith's Advertising Agency, 132 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

A FIRM of Manufacturing Chemists require the services of a smart, businesslike, and competent young Clerk; good general office experience and some knowledge of Drugs and Chemicals indispensable. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, and experience, to B. M. & Co., c/o Farnhi's, 28 Great Marlborough Street, W.

HEALTH-SALTS.—Commission Agent wanted for new Speciality, viz., old-fashioned Lemon Kali; enamelled tins; sellswell. "Paradox" Pharmacy, Oldham.

WANTED by a large manufacturer, an active man as Chemist who has had good experience; must have a thorough knowledge of Dry-saltery. Apply, stating full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, to "C," c/o T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

WANTED, by an important firm, a young man with Pharmaceutical or Chemical knowledge, to act as Correspondence Clerk; must be a good shorthand writer and able to draft letters. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to M. M., c/o T. Dixon's Advertisement Offices, 16 Great Marlborough Street, W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

AS Manager; qualified; aged 34. "Chemist," 45 Warwick Road, Stratford, E.

EASTER Holidays; from Friday morning till Monday night. M., 14 Bloomfield Place, S.W.

JUNIOR; 21; good Store and Dispensing experience. Stokes, 81 Corn-wall Road, Bayswater, W.

EVENING Employment by qualified man as Dispenser. E. H. L., 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

ASSISTANT; 23; good reference; disengaged soon. H., 41 Sugden Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

LOCUM or Assistant; good experience; disengaged. "Chemicus," 5 Victoria Terrace, Weymouth.

MANAGER or Locum; disengaged; 20 years' good references. G. G., 107 Carlyle Road, Manor Park.

ASSISTANT; aged 23; tall; qualified; good references. "Minor," 6 Hutchinson Terrace, Stockton.

PART-TIME; London; qualified; 22; Chemist or Doctor. Webb, 89 Brook Street, Kennington, S.E.

PART-TIME; London; qualified; 21; Doctor or Chemist. Hopkins, 112 St. George's Road, Southwark.

LOCUM, or temporary; 26; experienced; excellent references. "Locum," 17 Ramsden Terrace, Leeds.

JUNIOR; 22; 5 years' experience in good Dispensing business; London or Manchester preferred; references. S. Harris, 7 Bradshaw Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

AS Junior in good-class business (South preferred); 21; 5 ft. 10 in. H. West, c/o Shaw & Co., Doncaster.

SHORT engagement wanted by qualified man; first-class experience. C. F., 1 Ormond Villas, Cheltenham.

ASSISTANT; 23; outdoors; competent; 6 years' experience. Siviter, Galton Street, Smethwick, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 28; excellent references; Dispenser, Prescriber. H., 69 Charrington Street, N.W.

ASSISTANT or Manager; qualified; 26; experienced; Cardiff. "Trional," 286 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

MANAGER or Locum; disengaged; qualified; 45. "Chemist," 21 Victoria Buildings, East Twerton, Bath.

ASSISTANT; 26; tall; 10 years' good and varied experience; disengaged. Hudson, Broughton Street, Salford.

MANAGER or Locum; disengaged; good references; Prescriber, Extractor. Bailey, 17 Stafford Road, Brixton.

LOCUM-TENENS or temporary Assistant; disengaged; qualified. C. M., 1 Stratford Villas, Camden Square, N.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; good Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; Midlands. J. D., Portland Villa, Stourbridge.

AS Assistant or Manager in good neighbourhood; 27; qualified. "Extractor," 16 Courtneil Street, Bayswater, W.

QUALIFIED; first-class experience; accustomed to management; successful Prescriber. P. M., 81 Ledbury Road, W.

AS Senior or Manager in first-class Dispensing business; aged 29; thoroughly experienced. F. B., 43 Keyford, Frome.

ASSISTANT; 24; tall; Minor; first-class West-end and provincial experience; no Stores. B., 28 Lark Lane, Liverpool.

MANAGER, or Senior; London; qualified; 28; first-class references; linguist. Albert, 40 Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park.

QUALIFIED Assistant, or Branch Manager; 26; outdoors; 3 years in last situation. Dennis, 11 Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

PART-TIME; disengaged; Chemist or Surgeon; good references, and experienced. F., 82 Crowndale Road, London, N.W.

JUNIOR, after 4 years' apprenticeship, wishes situation in good business bouse; tall; 19½. Hole, Hunscoot, Swindon Road, Cheltenham.

JUNIOR (21), passed Prelim., desires experience with time for study; Edinburgh preferred. E. G., 27 High Street, Wigton, Cumberland.

QUALIFIED; outdoors; aged 26; good London Dispensing and Retail experience. Evans, 1 Louvain Road, Clapham Junction.

WHOLE or Part time; outdoors; London or Suburbs; 10 years' experience; disengaged. Barnes, 13 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

OUTDOORS; ordinary Retail and Prescribing; 15 years' experience; references. Morris, 189 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow, E.

DISENGAGED temporarily after April 10; qualified, energetic; town and country experience. E. Blewett, 30 Claverton Street, Bath.

THOROUGHLY practical Manager or Senior; town and country experience; Extractor; qualified. A. W., 13 Kate Street, Leicester.

JUNIOR; 22; unqualified; Eastern Counties or London; time for study; disengaged after Easter. Robertson, Greyfriars, King Street, Norwich.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper to firm of Surgeons; aged 24; London experience; excellent references. "Student," 25 Zig-Zag Road, Liscard.

MANAGER or Senior; good experience and references; height 5 ft. 8 in. "James," Chemist (by exam.), 91 Waldegrave Road, Brighton.

MANAGER or Senior; disengaged; good Prescriber, &c.; middle age; single; qualified; town or country. W., 13 West Square, Southwark, S.E.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 9 years' experience; abstainer; good reference; knowledge of Photography; aged 28. "Statim," 8 High Street, Wisbech.

ASSISTANT; 14 years' experience; 27; Photographic; good references; disengaged; outdoors. "Statim," 54 St. Mary's Street, Chippenham, Wilts.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; great experience in all branches; Deutist; London or Suburbs preferred. "Chemist," 4 St. Stephen's Road, Lewisham, S.E.

GERMAN Assistant, with very good testimonials, speaking English a little, wants a situation without salary. Address, Pfeffermann, 57 Highbury Park, London, N.

STORES; Assistant; 26; tall; 11 years' experience; Photography; in or out doors. "Elixir" (79/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RETAIL—continued.

CHINA-JAPAN.—Gentleman desires engagement; thorough Eastern experience; qualified; aged 27. 78/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGERSHIP, with Dentistry, London, by Surgeon-Dentist and Chemist; married; ultimate succession entertained. "Dental," 50 Connaught Road, Harlesden, N.

MANAGER; qualified; temporary or permanent; Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; town and country experience; excellent references. "Oxford," 1 Parks, Minchhead.

ASSISTANT; aged 21; 5 ft. 9 in.; 6 years' good experience, knowledge of Photography; state salary. "Lavand," 80 St. Anne's View, Radnor Street, Stratford, Manchester.

ASSISTANT; 26; 10 years' experience; unqualified; married; Dispenser, Prescriber; good references; disengaged. "Statim," 20 Dongola Road, Greengate, Plaistow, E.

ASSISTANCE given, either evenings or Saturdays, in South London; accustomed to best-class Dispensing and Retail; 23; Photography. "Benzoin," 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

JUNIOR, in London, where could have two or three evenings weekly to attend classes; good references. "Student" (81/28), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER; permanency; over 20 years' experience; married; excellent references; good knowledge of Dentistry; Liverpool or district preferred. Stocks, 78 Lark Lane, Liverpool.

DISPENSER to Doctor or Institution; permanency; disengaged; or as Traveller to Druggist; small salary to commence. "Beta" (80/5), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; good experience in first-class Retail and Dispensing, Prescriber, and Extractor; good knowledge of Store trade; disengaged beginning of May. Address S. F. Ward, 4 Great Stanhope Street, Bath.

ASSISTANT, aged 33, married, seeks permanency; 16 years' good-class experience in Retail and Dispensing; 2 years in store; unqualified; Extractor; knowledge of Photography; disengaged. J. H., 126 Magdalen Road, Oxford.

WANTED, by registered Chemist, situation as Manager or otherwise, in Burnley or neighbourhood; married; well up in the Lancashire trade; good Dispenser and Prescriber. 79/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER; qualified by examination; good Prescriber; 20 years' experience; married; highest references; a permanency particularly desired; the coast or southern counties preferred. "Veritas," R. A. Metcalf, Market Place, Fakenham, Norfolk.

BRITAIN OR ABROAD.—Trained Druggist, German (23), requires engagement; knows French, some English; good Salesman and Dispenser; knowledge of Counter-prescribing and Perfumery; best references. 76/1, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WILL Chemist of good position take qualified man (Minor), convalescing after long illness (not infectious), for short time, to give him opportunity of working up again, in return for nominal salary, or board, &c.? indoors. Apply, 76/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A GOVERNMENT Medical Dispenser, well up and holding Sierra Leone qualification, wishes part-time situation in London, Manchester, or Liverpool, while preparing for the Minor; indoors, with a trifling salary. S. E. M. (69/26), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.

WETS, Dries, or Warehouse; 7 years' Wholesale experience. H. S., Public Baths, York.

TRAVELLER, Drugs or Sundries; first-class references. W. O., 1 South Crescent, Store Street, W.C.

PILL department or Suppository-making; competent to take charge, if required. X., 29 Woodstock Road, N.

JUNIOR requires situation in good Wholesale house in May. A. W., c/o Edwards & Son, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER; London; good references, connection; Drugs or Sundries. "Taraxacum," 29 Ifield Road, S.W.

ASSISTANT, Wholesale or Retail; Wets, Dries; Export; good Counter-man; unqualified; life abstainer. C. H., 24 Main Street, Keswick.

SITUATION required, Patent Medicines and Sundries; 9 years' London experience; Wholesale preferred. J., 3 Old Town, Clapham.

TRAVELLER; 26; good appearance and address; London and provincial Retail experience. "Chemicus," 17 Ramsden Terrace, Leeds.

YOUNG man (21), good references, 6 years with Wholesale Chemist, seeks situation in Wholesale or Retail Chemist's. W. Huxtable, 1 Old Park Hill, Bristol.

WHOLESALE; wet or dry; 11 years' experience Dry department; wages moderate. "Chinosol" (82/3), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL Traveller desires commission appointments connected with the Drug-trade in Ireland. 77/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENTLEMAN, well received by medical men, open to represent Wholesale Drug or Sundry house; good references. Apply, "Mally" 78/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Representative for two or more firms abroad; well acquainted with chief towns of Europe, India, Straits Settlements, and China. B. (79/35), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

REGISTERED Druggist desires engagement; 12 years' experience; Wholesale, Retail (former preferred); unexceptional testimonials. 79/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER; 27; open to re-engagement after Easter; good experience and references; Drug or good Sundry house; town or country. Apply, O. T. (80/21), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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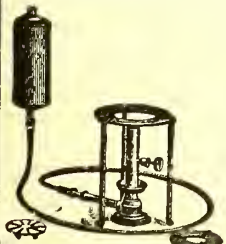
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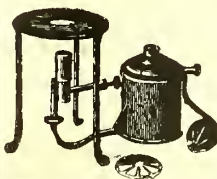
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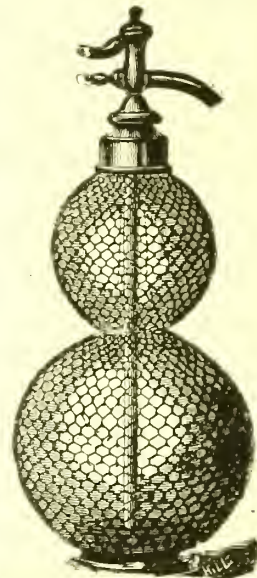
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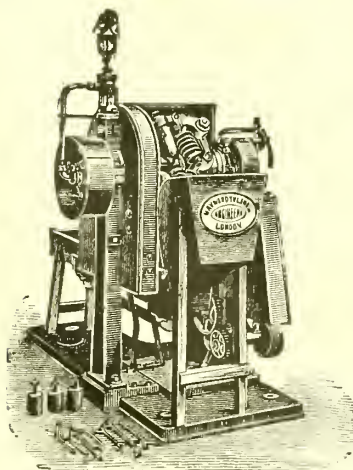


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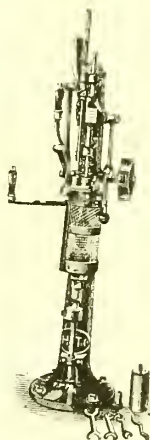
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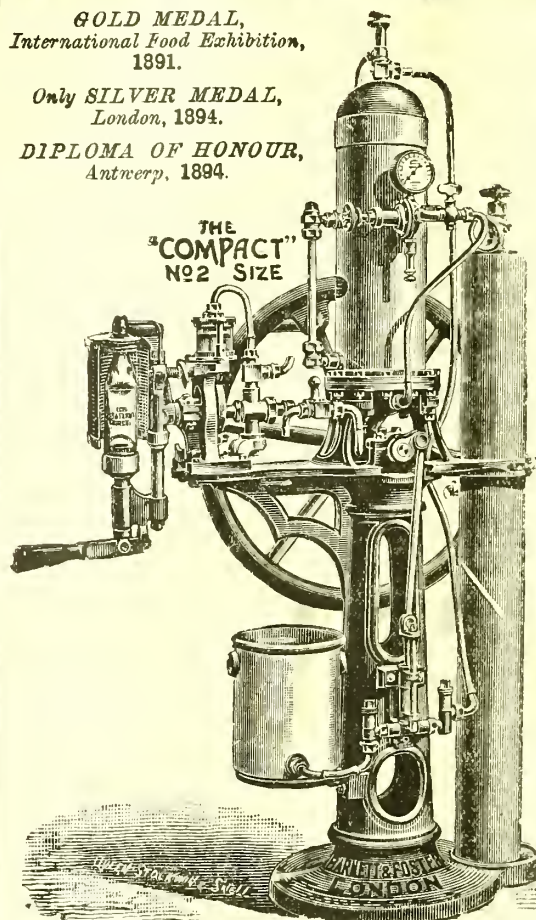
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Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

NIAGARA WORKS, 26^T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

APENTA WATER.

In view of the recent decision in the Court of Chancery with reference to the use of the word "Hunyadi" in connection with Mineral Water, THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to inform the Trade that they will be pleased to exchange any stock of APENTA WATER, bearing the word "Hunyadi" on the labels and capsules, for APENTA WATER with the new labels and capsules, from which the word "Hunyadi" has been omitted.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

VIN-KAFRA

"TONIC of TONICS."



STIMULATES
without
REACTION.

*34s. per dozen Bottles.
Retail 3/6 per Bottle.*

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL
WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The Mead Manufacturing Co.

156 & 157 Aldersgate St., E.C.

BOVRIL.

What it is!

BOVRIL is Beef, the entire lean of the Best Beef procurable. Not the Forty Pounds Weight of Beef which would have to be eaten before the nourishment contained in One Pound of Bovril could be imparted to the system, but Forty Pounds of the prime parts obtained from the finest selected Cattle reared in Australia and South America, concentrated by a special process, rendering it the most perfect form of strengthening, stimulating, easily digestible nourishment in the smallest possible bulk.

INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by Chemists and Druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning, and is relished and retained by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

BOVRIL, Ltd., Food Specialists, LONDON.

Chairman.—RT. HON. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., LL.D.

IDRIS ROYAL TABLE WATERS

Are made by Chemists for Chemists.

~~~~~

## Chemists

should remember that Idris & Co. do **not** supply Grocers, Stores, or Private Customers.

## Idris & Co.

make their own Syphons, and guarantee absolute purity of all materials employed. Metallic contamination is an impossibility.

## Chemists

will find Idris Royal Table Waters a valuable leading line, which, unlike leading lines in general, bear a substantial profit—and attract customers.

## Idris & Co.

give their customers every assistance in increasing their sales, by means of handsome Advertisement Tablets, Circulars, and Samples to Medical Men.

## Chemists

not already selling these well-known Waters should apply for Samples and Price Lists.

## Idris & Co.

are the largest Syphon Fillers in the World.

## Chemists

are invited to inspect Idris & Co.'s Factories.

## Idris & Co.

have taken one of the largest spaces at the forthcoming Chemists' Exhibition, to be held at the Covent Garden Theatre in August next.

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IDRIS & CO., LTD.

CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON; & SOUTHAMPTON.

THE CHEMISTS ASSOCIATED IN GENERAL AT THE ASSOCIATION LIMITED'S

FINE RECORD OF

STEADY & PROGRESSIVE GROWTH

achieved by supplying One Quality of Goods only—the Best ;
by studying and meeting the requirements of the Trade ;
and by carefully looking after minutiae and detail.

CAMWAL TABLE WATERS
*are supplied to Chemists
and Hospitals
only.*



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in 1878.
ONE FACTORY.
Membership
119.



CAMWAL
in 1880.
TWO FACTORIES.
Membership,
430.



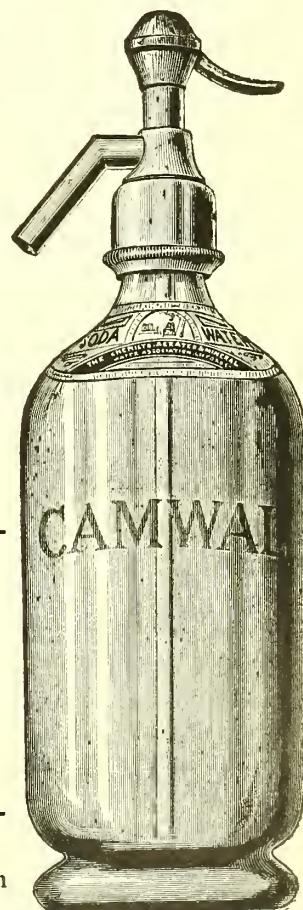
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THREE FACTORIES.
Membership,
908.

A
HISTORY
IN BRIEF OF
CAMWAL
Gold Medal
TABLE
WATERS

CAMWAL in 1897.
SIX FACTORIES

(including two in course of erection at Manchester & Birmingham).

Membership over 4,000 !



CAMWAL'S FACTORIES

{ London, Harrogate,
Bristol, Mitcham,
Manchester, & Birmingham

Head Office : Gifford Street, Caledonian Road, London, N.

For **PURE LIQUEFIED**
Carbonic
Acid Gas

APPLY TO

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO., Lea Bridge Road, LONDON, N.E.

OR TO

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO., Pollard Street East, Ancoats, MANCHESTER.

**THE NEW PATENT "CLINCHER"**

Is the latest thing in Seltzogenes.

Every Chemist should see this New Invention before ordering any more Ordinary Screw Taps.

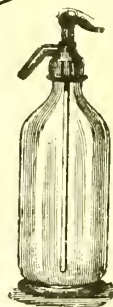
NO SCREWS TO CORRODE OR GET JAMMED.**EASY, RAPID, AND EFFECTIVE IN USE.**

SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES.

SYPHONSEIGHT HIGHEST AWARDS.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
ENGLISH MAKE.**HEADS:** Of Guaranteed Metal, Plain Burnished, Nickelled or Silver-plated.**VASES:** Of Extra Strength, Finest Crystal and Colours; ornamentally Engraved; 18 to 50 oz. Capacity.**THE "MAJOLICA" SYPHON,** Porcelain-lined Head, is specially adapted for a Chemist's trade. See *Lancet* Report.

LOWEST PRICES consistent with FIRST QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP, on application to

THE BRITISH SYPHON M'FG CO., 2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, LONDON, E.C

**JAMES
BURROUGH**

FINE PORT without Tannin
FINE SHERRY for Medicinal Uses, &c.
FINE MALAGA for Steel Wine, &c.
FINE BURGUNDY for Invalids.
S.V.R. and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices.

**CALE STREET
DISTILLERY**
All at Lowest Prices and
specially recommended.
CHELSEA.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.**PURE ORANGE WINE**

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

| | | Per gross. | | Extra quality. | | | | Per gross. | | Extra quality. | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|----|----------------|----|-----|--|--|------|----------------|----|------|
| 1d. Sample Bottles, | dozen parcels | .. | .. | 5/3 | .. | 6/3 | | ½ Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints | .. | 18/- | .. | 28/- |
| " | 4-gross boxes | .. | .. | 5/9 | .. | 6/9 | | " " " pints | .. | 28/- | .. | 38/- |
| 1d. Giant | dozen parcels | .. | .. | 6/- | .. | 8/6 | | 1 Pint "Imperial," round stoppered bottles | .. | 52/- | .. | 62/- |
| " | 4-gross boxes | .. | .. | 6/6 | .. | 9/- | | 12½-Gallon Casks (casks free) | .. | 20/- | .. | 32/- |
| | | | | | | | | | each | | | |

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

"SOLAZZI" LIQUORICE JUICE

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

THE TESTIMONY OF "THE LANCET."

The following is from "THE LANCET" of March 30, 1895.

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation"

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS.



TOWER TEA.

The Best and the Cheapest in the World at the Price.

In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1-lb. Packets only, to Retail at 1/-, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, 2/8 per lb. Also in Handsome 1-lb., 3-lb., and 5-lb. Decorated Tins, to Retail at 1/10, 2/-, and 2/4 per lb.

Agents appointed by

TOWER TEA, LIMITED, 5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAFÉ ZYLAK

PEPTONISED MILK AND COFFEE
(Concentrated).

This new preparation of Coffee with Peptonised Milk supplies a largely felt want in the case of Invalids and delicate people. It is a most valuable addition to the condensed peptonised milk foods which have met with such complete approval from the Medical Profession.

PEPTONISED MILK

(Concentrated).

PEPTONISED COCOA AND MILK

(Concentrated).

All the above preparations are sold in tins at **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.**, and are obtainable everywhere.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Chemists to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Aqua Amygd. Amar. Cono. (U.S.) | 4/- per lb. | Aqua Cassia Cono. | 4/- per lb. | Aqua Menth. Virid. Cono. | 4/- per lb. |
| " Anethi, Conoent. | 4/- " | " Flor. Aurant... | 8/8 " | " Pimentæ | 4/- " |
| " Anisi | 4/- " | " Sambuci Cono... | 8/8 " | " Pulegii | 4/- " |
| " Camphoræ | 4/- " | " Fœniculi Cono. | 4/- " | " Rosmarini | 4/- " |
| " Carui | 4/- " | " Menth. Pip. Cono. | 4/- " | " Rosæ | 8/8 " |
| " Cinnam. Ver. Cono. | 6/- " | " Ang. Cono. | 6/- " | " Virgin. | 10/8 " |

The above may be had in 1-lb. or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P.).

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

R. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church Street, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER

SYMONS & CO.'S Devonshire Cyder & Wines

Specially prepared for the Home & Export Trades.

BOTTLING AGENTS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

CYDER IN WOOD.

| | Per Gall. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Imperial Cyder (Specially prepared) | 1 9 |
| Apple and Blossom Cyder | 1 6 |
| Champagne Cyder | 1 4 |
| Sweet Draught | 1 3 |
| Medium Draught | 1 3 |
| Superior Dry Draught | 1 2 |
| Symonia (Non-Alcoholic) | 1 0 |
| Sydrina (Non-Alcoholic) | 1 0 |

Casks charged and allowed for if returned within two months, in good condition, to same address as sent from, and advised by post.

Terms, Delivery, &c.

A Discount of 2½% will be allowed for Cash with Order. Accounts sent out Monthly.

Cyder, Perry, Symonia, and Sydrina are sent out in Cases containing 3-dozen Quarts, or 4-dozen Pints, and Casks of 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, and 116 Gallons.

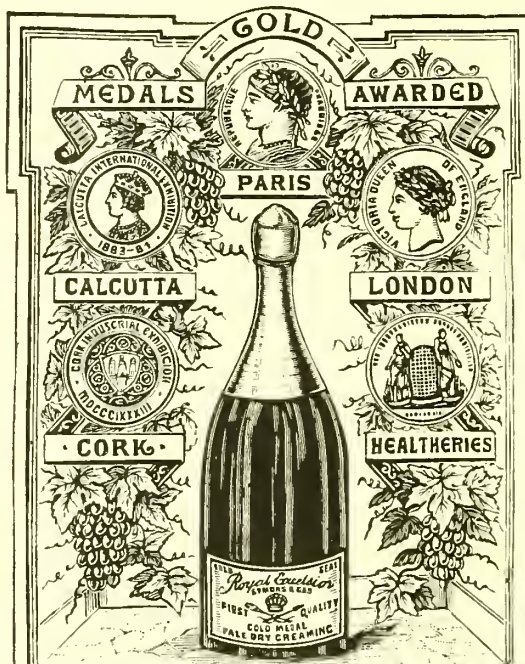
Symonia and Sydrina in ½-piuts, Cases of 6 dozen.

Sparkling Wines, 1 dozen Large, or 2 dozen Half-Bottles.

Prices include Bottles, but Cases are charged 1/6 per dozen extra, and allowed for if returned Carriage Paid, in good condition, within one month.

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in England and Wales.

TRADE DISCOUNTS ON
APPLICATION.



JNO SYMONS & CO LTD
Tofnes & DEVON.
& Ratcliff, LONDON E.

CYDER AND WINES IN BOTTLE.

Bottles Free, and Carriage Paid.

Per Doz. Bottles s. d.
Imperial Cyder - - - 10 0

(Extra Dry). Gold Foil.
Apple and Blossom Cyder - 7 6

(Sweet or Dry). Silver Foil.
Champagne Cyder - - - 7 0

(Medium Dry). Red Label.
Symonia (Non-Alcoholic) ½-pt. 3 0

Sydrina (Non-Alcoholic) do. 3 0

Imperial Perry - - - 10 6

2/- extra per Two Dozen Half-Bottles.

"ROYAL EXCELSIOR" SPARKLING WINES.

Pale Dry Creaming - - - 21 0

(Champagne Style).

Devonshire Chablis - - - 16 0

Devonshire Hock - - - 16 0

Devonshire Moselle - - - 24 0

(English Rhine Brand).

3/- extra per Two Dozen Half-Bottles.

Symonia and Sydrina are the best Temperature Drinks of the day, and may be sold by Chemists.

Our Local Bottling Agents can often reduce prices in Bottle by importing in Wood, thus saving the extra Carriage, &c.

Instructions for Storing, &c.

On receipt of the case of Cyder, unpack, and stand the bottles in an upright position in a cool cellar of from 50 to 55 degrees temperature, to settle down, and return empty cases to us; or, if wanted for immediate use, in a temperature of 60 degrees, when it will get into condition, and will come out an effervescing, delicious drink, healthful and invigorating without being heady. If a dry Cyder is required, keep twelve months or more in bottle. Wines must be laid down.

FRUIT MILLS, TOTNES, DEVON, ENGLAND.

Beer in Bottle.

WHITBREAD & CO.

(LIMITED.)

LONDON COOPER, STOUTS, AND ALES.

SPECIALITIES : Half-crown Stout and India Pale Ale.

IN IMPERIAL PINTS AND HALF-PINTS, CORKED OR SCREW-STOPPERED.

Carriage paid, One Ton Lots, by arrangement with Customer, in accordance with
Locality and Carriage Rates.

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Weston Street, London, W.C.
Britannia Street, London, W.C.
170 Lewisham Road, London, S.E.
Bell Brewery, Tottenham, N.
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Dunger Place, New Southgate, N.
The Calls, Leeds.
The Arcade, Barnsley.

M. S. & L. Ry., Sheffield.
21 Great Charles Street,
Curzon Hall Vaults, } Birmingham.
42 High Street,
The Arches, Pall Mall, Liverpool.
M. S. & L. Ry., Store St., Manchester.
East Wharf, Cardiff.
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ROBERT BAKER,
SOLE AGENT.

A Firm which introduces customers

to your establishment by widely advertising
a preparation of recognised merit, and, at
the same time,

Offers

A Profit

OF NEARLY

20%

Deserves your co-operation and support.

THE inducements offered to stock Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA are
exceptional, and are worthy of your consideration.

Dr. Tibbles' Vi=Cocoa, Ltd.,

SUFFOLK HOUSE, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Armour's BEEF JUICE



Is prepared from the finest selection of prime lean beef obtainable, and in the process every possible precaution is taken that absolute cleanliness is observed.

Obtained by cold expression it contains a large percentage of albuminoids in perfect solution, and is of high value as a nourishing food in all cases of Fever, Influenza, Gastric Irritation, &c.

The accompanying representation is a facsimile of the amber flagon used, which contains 2½ fluid ounces and retails at 2s.

STOCKED BY LEADING WHOLESALE AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES HOUSES,
ARMOUR & COMPANY (Chicago), LONDON, S.E.

van Houten's Cocoa

Report by OTTO HEHNER, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.:—"Pure and genuine."
"Method of manufacture in every way superior."
"Great strength and digestibility."

OVER 200 GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

FRY'S

Pure Concentrated

COCOA

Try also FRY'S MALTED COCOA,
a delicious combination of
FRY'S PURE COCOA AND MALT EXTRACT
(Allen & Hanbury's).

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON

FOR

Aerated Waters, Cordials, Syrups, &c.

Our position as Importers of large quantities of Lemons enables us to select fruit coming from districts that we have found from experience will produce the best results. We are, therefore, enabled to make a Superfine Essence of uniform character, which retains as nearly as possible the natural flavour and delicate aroma of the fresh fruit.

It is economical in use, being concentrated to the fullest extent, for use in the proportion of 1 oz. to 1 gallon of Syrup, &c.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----|-----|------|
| Per lb., | Duty Paid | ... | ... | 3/9 |
| " | in Bond | ... | ... | 10d. |

Sample and General Price List of Essences, Syrups, Cordials, Squashes, Citrate, &c., free on application.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.,

Compounders of Spirits, &c., DOCKHEAD, LONDON.

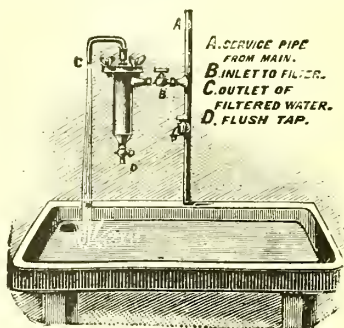
THE BERKEFELD FILTER.

"These Filters represent the greatest progress made in the construction of Filters during the last 10 years."—DR. PLAGGE.

In the Berkefeld Filter the filtering medium is in the form of hollow cylinders or candles of various sizes, made of Kieselguhr, a substance which, on account of its enormous porosity, consisting, as it does, of the silicious skeletons of diatoms, is an ideal filtering medium.

The advantages claimed for the Berkefeld Filters are:—

- 1.—They are simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned and sterilised.
- 2.—The filtrate is absolutely free from any suspended matter and from germs, provided proper attention is paid to regular cleaning and sterilising.
- 3.—They give an output of sterile filtrate from 5 to 10 times larger than any other germ-proof filter.



FILTER (as sketch) to attach
to service-pipe ... £2 2 0
Smaller size ... 1 5 0
Glass Table Filters from ... 0 8 9

Chemists will find these Filters a profitable line, and one they can confidentially recommend to their customers.

Counter Filters specially adapted for Chemists doing a trade in Saline and Summer Drinks.

NO MINERAL WATER PLANT
COMPLETE WITHOUT A

Berkefeld Filter.

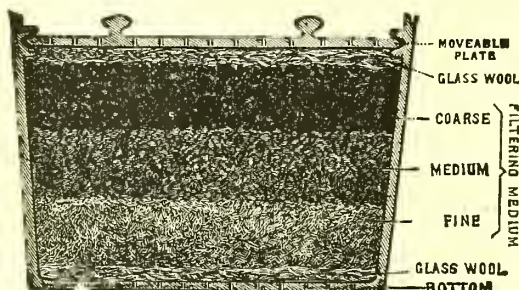
FULL ILLUSTRATED LIST AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE AND VISIT TO SHOWROOMS INVITED.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LIMITED, 121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER BY USING THE MAWSON FILTER.

Free from Bacteria
or Disease Germs,
Free from Organic
Impurities,
Free from Poisonous
Lead Salts and Excess
of Lime.



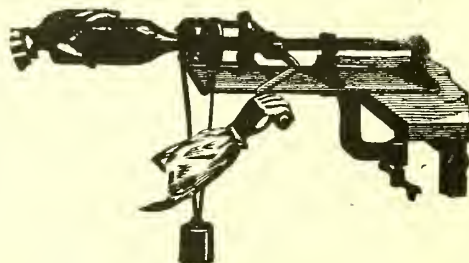
Pure Spring Water produced from Rain Water by a perfect imitation of Nature's Process. This is the only Filter that will give these results.

In Glass and Earthenware for household use and large supplies, Iron and Enamelled Ware for ships, and Aluminium for tourists.

The Mawson Filter Co.
WORKS—
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule. (1)



Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.O.

Perfect Pharmacy

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO.'S Pharmaceutical Products
were awarded

The Only Gold Medal, Rome, 1894

FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND ORIGINALITY.

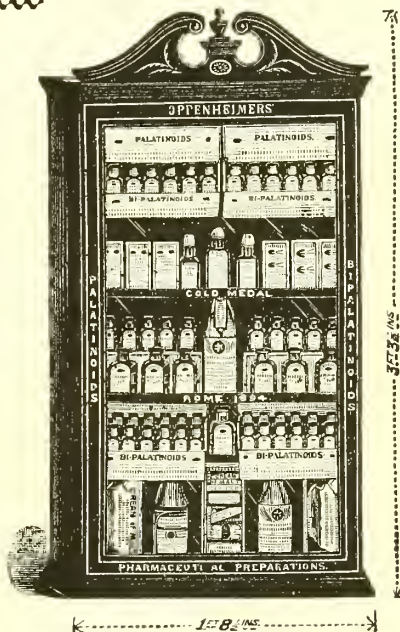
Profitable * Pharmacy.

OUR scientific products are *not inveterately cut*,
being *protected* by private arrangement with
all Stores and Store Chemists.

They have no competitors from manufacturers of
bulk imitations, being *secured* by *patents*
and *trade marks.*

The machinery and plant for manufacturing our
goods are very costly, and the average Pharmacist
could not afford to expend the necessary capital.

We, therefore, manufacture for retailers prepara-
tions they *cannot* make themselves at reasonable
prices affording a wide margin of profit
secured by arrangement.



We offer an elegant Slanting Showcase, fitted with Facia, with an assorted order for **COUNTER**

SELLING PALATINIDS of

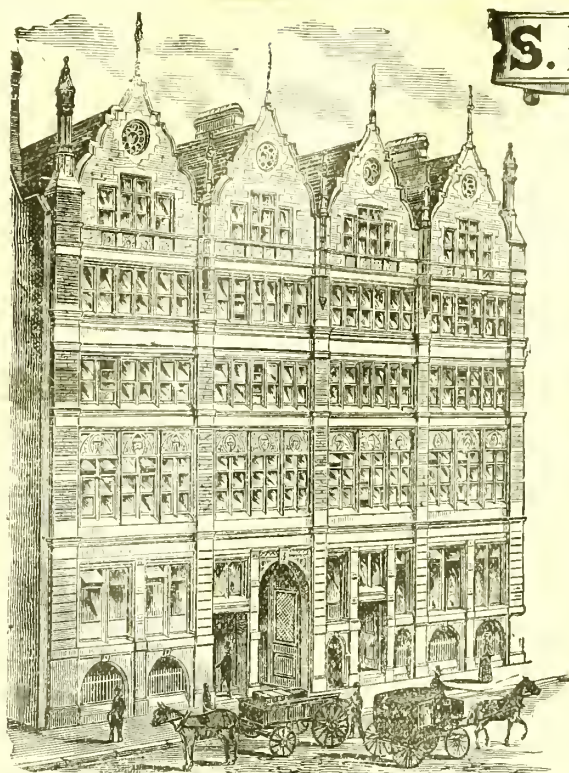
APERIENT
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CARBONATE
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CHEMICAL FOOD (Parrish)
SODA MINT
CASCARA

☛ To the Value of £5 net. ☛

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CHEMISTS,
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QUARTERLY
Price Current



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BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS
CONTAINING NEARLY

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SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS
AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
OF ALL KINDS

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION ENCLOSING BUSINESS CARD.

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FEEDING BOTTLES

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE
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S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S.

DISPENSING BOTTLES

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE

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S. Maw, Son & Thompson's

TOOTH BRUSHES

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE
MAW'S
QUARTERLY PRICE-CURRENT, PAGE 52

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

TOOTH PASTES

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE
MAW'S
QUARTERLY PRICE-CURRENT, PAGE 92.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

SPONGE BAGS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE
MAW'S QUARTERLY PRICE - CURRENT,
PAGE 75.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

FLESH GLOVES, &c

For Full Particulars, See
MAW'S QUARTERLY PRICE-CURRENT
PAGE 57.

BEef AND IRON WINE

(B. W. & Co.).....

A VALUABLE AND PLEASANT NUTRIENT AND RESTORATIVE

✱ Beef and Iron Wine (B. W. & Co.) contains a readily assimilable organic salt of iron dissolved in pure wine (*previously deprived of its tannin*), to which beef juice has been subsequently added. Each fluid ounce contains the nutrient and restorative principles of 2 ounces of choice lean beef.

✱ Its value as a tonic and stimulant cannot be over estimated, and by reason of its palatability, stability and perfect assimilability it has for a long time been justly valued by the medical profession.

✱ In the treatment of those cases characterised by pallor, weakness and palpitation of the heart, with much nervous disturbance, this preparation is specially valuable as a restorative food. Its unique feature is that it combines nutrient, tonic, and stimulant material in a palatable and concentrated form.

✱ The *Lancet* reports: "It is a really valuable preparation, and patients who are unable to tolerate any other solution of the kind can take it readily. A very powerful and rapidly acting tonic. ✱ Children as well as adults take it easily, and as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it can hardly fail to attain great popularity."

✱ The *British Medical Journal* also says:— "This is an excellent preparation. It will be found most useful in cases where a blood tonic is indicated."

✱ Supplied in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb and 1-lb. bottles, at 22s. and 42s. per dozen. With quinine, at 27s. and 50s. per dozen.

'HAZELINE'...

A PURE DRUG DISTILLED FROM THE WITCH HAZEL. ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

✱ The Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine at Philadelphia College, reports in the 1896 edition of his standard work, *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, as follows:—

"'HAZELINE.'—This is the name of an excellent preparation made by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., of London, from the twigs of the witch hazel. The active principles of the plant are contained in 'Hazeline', which is a useful application in cases of contusion, sprain and chronic rheumatism. ✱ It is applied upon absorbent cotton for the relief of hæmorrhoids and to allay the pain and smarting of burns, eczema and erysipelas. As a gargle or inhalation it is useful in coryza, ozæna, and pharyngitis. Internally 'Hazeline' is beneficial in varicose veins, internal hæmorrhoids, epistaxis, etc."

✱ 'Hazeline' is supplied in small and large bottles, at 14s. and 42s. per dozen.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.,
LONDON & SYDNEY.

The Trade is notified that "Vaseline" is an arbitrarily coined fancy word, and is registered as our Trade Mark, and can only be legally applied to goods manufactured by us.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, **LONDON, E.C.**

See page 103 of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" WINTER ISSUE.

SEND FOR REDUCED PRICE LIST OF THE "VASELINE" PREPARATIONS.

Burgoyne's Australian Wines

For Prices and Particulars apply to—

5 Dowgate Hill,
London, E.C.

PUBLISHED 1894.

Sixteenth Edition. Much Enlarged, and Revised up to date. Price 12s. 6d.

SQUIRE'S COMPANION TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

"No man who has the faintest aspiration to be in the van of pharmaceutical progress can afford to ignore the claims this exact and comprehensive epitome of pharmaceutical information has to a place at his elbow."—*Chemist and Druggist*, March 24, 1894.

"As representing the actual condition of pharmaceutical practice in the United Kingdom, the work has, however, long since far out-grown the latest edition of the Pharmacopœia, to which it was originally intended to serve as a companion, and, as containing a store of valuable information, it may now be regarded as in many respects anticipating the next issue of that authority. Few statements as to which any doubt existed have been adopted without careful examination."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, June 16, 1894.

"It is considerably ahead of the average text-books, and affords a valuable standard of reference to those who are anxious to keep pace with pharmaceutical advances, the allusions relating in many instances to current literature bearing the date of the present year."—*Lancet*, March 24, 1894.

"The present edition has evidently been revised with the greatest care, of which evidences are to be found on almost every page. Altogether, the improvements are so great that many of those who already possess the work will find it worth while to have the new issue."—*Practitioner*, June, 1894.

"The contents extend far beyond the limits of the Pharmacopœia, as a very large number of unofficial drugs and preparations are considered with the same care and minuteness as the others."—*British Medical Journal*, June 16, 1894

London: J. & A. CHURCHILL, 7 Great Marlborough Street. W.



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OUR COLONIAL ISSUE.

It will be next week, and the publisher must close his department on Tuesday, with the exception of the coloured supplement, for which advertisements will be received up to Wednesday, 5 P.M. We strongly recommend all good business men to have an advertisement in the issue. The circulation will be exceptional. These are some of the places to which it will go, in addition to the weekly circulation:—

India
Borneo
Straits Settlements
Ceylon
Cape Colony
Natal
Rhodesia
South African Republic

Orange Free State
West Indies
British Honduras
British Guiana
China
Japan
The Australian Colonies
generally

In everyone of these places THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is recognised as the organ of the drug-trade of the British Empire, and readers buy from the advertisements inserted in it. We do all in our power to encourage business with the mother-country, and we are pleased to know from correspondence, calls, and results that our readers abroad second us in that direction. Therefore, we repeat, business houses should not miss this opportunity, and should communicate with our publisher at once.



HENRY HEATH HILLIER, C.B.U., has retired from active business for two years (p. 573).

LEWIS & BURROWS'S annual report is the basis of some comments on company pharmacy printed on p. 580.

A MIXTURE of alkaline salts proved too much for many who competed in our Students' Corner last month (p. 564).

MR. DINWOODIE, the Johannesburg chemist, who was charged with manslaughter, has been honourably acquitted (p. 569).

THE amalgamation of three of the leading pharmaceutical firms of Dublin into a limited liability company is reported on page 568.

THE official recognition of the Brussels International Pharmaceutical Congress as the successor of the Chicago one is now recognised (p. 597).

OUR Paris correspondent sends particulars of a wholesale scheme of robbery of patent medicines which has been discovered in the French capital (p. 568).

MESSRS. CAMPKIN, SEN., Hyslop, and Warren are the three new candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council, and at least one of them will get in. Who? (p. 570.)

DR. THOMAS STEVENSON, in his report on the Pharmaceutical examinations, welcomes the extended First examination, and notes improvement in the Minor and Major (p. 570)

DR. GEORGE BALFOUR MARSHALL, of Glasgow, has been appointed to succeed Sir Douglas MacLagan as Privy Council visitor to the Pharmaceutical examinations in Scotland (p. 586).

THE *cause célèbre* of the week has been that of Hahn v. Ziegele, in which the plaintiff has been awarded 500*l.* damages for libel (p. 576). An illustrated description of the trial is given on p. 590.

WE comment upon the legality of the use of such titles as lime-juice and glycerine, and give some notes of the origin of that popular hair-dressing, with formulae for an article which corresponds with the title (pp. 583-4).

THE Pharmaceutical Council have abandoned the "sinews of war" by-laws cry, and raise a new one that the Society needs money "for the good of the whole trade." We comment upon that notion on p. 582, and there are several letters on the subject on p. 595.

MR. H. WILDE, President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, has presented 5500*l.* to the Paris Academy of Sciences for the purpose of founding a yearly prize of 4,000*l.* for meritorious scientific research, and as a protest against the periodic law (p. 563).

SOMERSET HOUSE chemists have found a sample of glycerine to be sp. gr. 1.2492, which Mr. Stock, a County Analyst, reported to contain 9 per cent. of water. A firm have been fined for selling arrowroot containing 100 per cent. of borax, and sago containing 100 cent. of tapioca! (p. 579.)

THE Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday again amended the by-laws by making the ten-guinea Minor fee payable but once. Mr. Carteghe admitted that in its first form the by-law was a mistake. As now amended, the by-laws were read a first time on Wednesday, and the second time will be on April 28 (p. 570).

THE suicides by prussic-acid poisoning of Mr. Robert Watts, pharmaceutical chemist, manager of the retail department of Apothecaries' Hall, London, and of Mr. Rowland Chessall, chemist, Sidmouth, are reported. The body of a Worcester chemist's assistant, who was lost three months ago, has been found in the Severn at Gloucester (pp. 566-7).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, April 14, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 24. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The powder distributed for analysis last month consisted of 2 parts of sodium pyroborate, 2 parts of sodium thio-sulphate, and 1 part of potassium ferrocyanide.

Its calculated composition was:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| K | 7.39 |
| Na | 12.24 |
| S ₂ O ₃ | 18.06 |
| B ₂ O ₃ | 16.34 |
| Fe(CN) ₆ | 10.05 |
| H ₂ O | 35.92 |
| | <hr/> 100.00 |

Samples of the mixture of salts were forwarded to 118 applicants. Replies were received from 68 students. The failures in the detection of the several constituents recorded in the reports received were:—Boric radicle 33, thiosulphuric radicle 15, ferrocyanic radicle 12, potassium 8, sodium 1.

The only constituent of the mixture requiring any particular notice here is boric acid. In the examination of a simple salt boric acid could scarcely escape detection; the precipitate a strong solution of a borate produces with calcium chloride would almost certainly reveal its presence. Dilute solutions of borates will not produce this precipitate, so that in the examination of a mixture containing several salts it is quite possible that a solution prepared in the ordinary way may contain too little of the boric radicle to admit of its yielding a precipitate with calcium chloride. In the present case this precipitate was obtained by several of our correspondents, and some mistook it for an organic salt, a citrate, or a tartrate. This is a mistake that is easily avoided, for, of course, the organic salts carbonise on ignition, whereas the borate does not. It is not prudent to rely upon the detection of boric acid by its precipitation as calcium borate. Special tests for the boric acid should always be applied unless there is good reason to conclude that a borate cannot be present. Boric acid is soluble in alcohol, and alcohol containing it burns with a green flame. This affords a delicate test in the hands of an expert. The student must take the trouble to find out by trial how the test is best applied. By itself the flame coloration might

be misleading, because other substances, notably copper and barium, may give a similar result, or through oversight or want of skill the green colour may not be observed. For these reasons the other characteristic reaction of boric acid, its behaviour with turmeric paper, should be tried. This test, too, requires some practice, but there is no difficulty about it that any student cannot readily overcome. In studying the reaction care should be taken to distinguish between the effect of boric acid in the presence of a moderate excess of hydrochloric acid and that of rather strong hydrochloric acid alone on the turmeric paper.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to **EDWARD OCKENDEN**, The Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company, 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

The Second Prize has been awarded to **OSWALD V. BLACKBURN**, c/o Mr. A. H. Cleland, 180 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| E. Ockenden (1st prize) .. | 100 | Doggel | 80 |
| O. V. Blackburn (2nd prize) .. | 99 | Ero | 79 |
| Acetate | 98 | Aenes | 79 |
| Tesla | 95 | H. H. Marshall | 77 |
| Tyers | 94 | Huxham | 77 |
| R. T. S. | 93 | Mel Boraeis | 76 |
| Hypo. | 92 | Dover | 76 |
| Phœophycin | 92 | Africanus | 75 |
| Sepia | 91 | Lyra | 75 |
| Cascara | 91 | Leumas | 74 |
| B. P. Haley | 90 | Felspar | 73 |
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| W. R. P. | 89 | The Mighty Atom | 68 |
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| Sunshine | 83 | Pharmacol | 35 |
| Abdul Hamid | 82 | G. H. M. | 33 |
| H. B. | 82 | Crystal | 28 |
| J. W. C. | 81 | Toxeth | 25 |
| Impetus | 81 | J. Lockerie | 23 |
| A. E. Beeston | 80 | C. T. J. | 20 |
| C. H. Widdows | 80 | R. Graham | 15 |
| W. J. Lacey | 80 | W. S. | 10 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

ILEX.—Ammonia is produced when a ferrocyanide is decomposed by ignition in the presence of water; the perfectly dry salt yields nitrogen but no ammonia.

H. N. COLEMAN.—Your analytical work was carefully done, but your report was a very careless production.

ARISOL.—The nitrogen was present solely as a carbon compound, and not in combination with hydrogen. The ammonia you distilled was a decomposition product.

A. E. K.—The black precipitate you obtained with silver nitrate was silver sulphide; the first product of the reaction was silver thiosulphate, a very unstable compound, which decomposes slowly in the cold, quickly if heated, yielding silver sulphide, and sulphuric acid.

C. J. PACKHAM.—See remarks to "Arisol."

G. W. SMITH.—The reduction of potassium permanganate which you observed was due to the sodium thiosulphate in the mixture.

INCOGNITO.—Barium chloride does not precipitate borates unless the solution is rather concentrated; a number of salts increase the solubility of barium borate.

DOUBTFUL.—The turmeric paper reaction for boric acid was obtained without the least difficulty. You should repeat the experiment, a similar mixture of salts is easily prepared.

SUNSHINE.—You may fail to observe the green colouration which boric acid imparts to the alcohol flame unless you have ascertained by trial how to carry out the experiment. You should try what is the smallest quantity of boric acid you can detect by this means. A decided excess of sulphuric acid should be used. Stirring the mixture with a glass rod while the alcohol is burning promotes the production of the green colour.

ABDUL HAMID.—The acidulous radicles required more attention. However, we cannot expect much from the Yildiz Kiosk.

H. B.—See remarks to "Incognito."

A. E. BEESTON.—The liberation of sulphur dioxide from a sulphite, by the action of dilute acids, is not accompanied by the separation of sulphur. The reaction is characteristic of thiosulphates.

C. H. WIDDOWS.—See remarks to "A. E. Beeston."

W. J. LACEY.—You do not appear to have observed the separation of sulphur, referred to above. It appeared slowly or quickly, according to the strength of the solution, temperature, &c.

ERO.—You must always apply special tests for boric acid. The behaviour of the powder when heated suggested a borate.

AENÆS.—Your examination for the acidulous radicles was very incomplete.

H. H. MARSHALL.—If you try the experiment, you will find that the detection of a borate by igniting the salt on a platinum-wire is not such a simple matter. It is much easier to observe the colour of the flame of an alcoholic solution of boric acid. The turmeric paper test should never be omitted; it is a very delicate test.

HUXHAM.—The brown precipitate you obtained with ammonium molybdate was, no doubt, molybdenum ferrocyanide. It is soluble in an excess of potassium ferrocyanide.

AFRICANUS.—With ordinary care the potassium was easily precipitated as potassium platinate chloride. You must be careful to have a sufficiency of hydrochloric acid present, and to allow sufficient time for the precipitate to crystallise out.

LEUMAS.—The reactions you regard as indications of a phosphate were accounted for by the other acid radicles. The magnesia precipitate must have been magnesium borate. You should have dissolved it in nitric acid and added ammonium molybdate.

FELSPAR.—The precipitate you mistook for calcium citrate was calcium borate. If you had dried and ignited it you would have found that it did not carbonise.

ECONYMIN.—We cannot venture to suggest any explanation of the chromium reactions you observed; no other student seems to have obtained such results.

A. FRASER.—You did not explain how silver could have been a constituent of the mixture. You will remember that it was soluble in water, and that when you added a silver salt you obtained a light coloured precipitate which turned black.

W. H. MORGAN.—A ferrocyanide being present, the solubility of the powder in water showed the absence of iron in its basylous form.

HYDROCARBON.—You did not account for the alkaline reaction of the powder, it was due to borax.

ALPHA.—The precipitate you obtained with calcium chloride should have been ignited to see if it carbonised. You would have found that it did not, because it consisted of calcium borate.

JERSEY.—You should send a fuller report of your work, and remember that the mixture of salts is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—Your examination for acids was very superficial. All the common acid radicles must be proved either present or absent. The blue precipitate was due to partial decomposition of the ferrocyanide. You should have followed up the observation; blue precipitates are not very common.

KELVIN.—According to your results the powder ought not to have been soluble in water.

HENRY.—Your report is rather vague as regards sodium; at any rate you did not include it in the list of constituents diluted.

SUBLIMATE.—The composition you assigned to the powder was incompatible with the fact that it dissolved readily in water. You should repeat the work with a similar mixture of your own preparation.

G. H. M.—You should try to find out the cause of the very decided reactions of manganate that you obtained. There was not a trace of manganese in the powder we sent you.

CRYSTAL.—See remarks to "Sublimate."

J. LOCKERBIE.—The results you attributed to chromium were due to iron. You should repeat the dry tests with a chromium compound, making similar experiments with an iron compound, and notice the difference.

C. T. J.—The quantity of the mixture sent to each student is intentionally small. To make the best use of it requires careful consideration.

W. S.—You should certainly prepare a similar mixture of salts and repeat the work. Until you have studied reactions experimentally, with known substances, you cannot apply them usefully in the analysis of even the simplest mixtures of unknown composition.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the reader are always welcomed by the Editor.

Advertising Ideas.

We quoted several novelties in chemists' advertising last week. Here is another which we find in the *Lincolnshire Echo*. It is a column advertisement inserted by Messrs. Coverdale & Grierson of Lincoln, and is headed "A Study in Development." It exhibits by means of two perpendicular lines, one twice as long as the other, "the growth of our business," comparing the year just past with its predecessor. The philosopher who wrote the advertisement gives the people of Lincoln the following theorem to ponder over: "The growth of an organism is dependent on a number of factors, all of which may be included in the expression—the presence of a living body in a suitable environment."

The Frame Food Company have recently erected close to Clapham Junction Station a sign 130 feet long and 12 feet wide made entirely of enamelled iron. The huge muscular arm, which is the trade mark of the company's foods, is visible at a long distance, and the advertisement is very effective. This is probably the largest sign ever used for advertising purposes.

Tailors and Cyanide of Potassium.

Mr. John Troutbeck, the Westminster coroner, held an inquiry on April 2 concerning the death of Emma Ellicott (36), wife of a tailor, who had committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. A peculiar feature of the case was that the deceased obtained the poison from Messrs. Hawkes & Co., army tailors, of 14 Piccadilly, for whom her husband worked. Charles Frederick Davis, storekeeper to Messrs. Hawkes, stated that she came and asked him for some cyanide "for a cleaning job." He gave her a small piece and wrapped it up for her. The Coroner: Is it not a deadly poison? The Witness: Oh, yes, but I did not tell her so, as her husband has worked for the firm for so many years. The Coroner: Did you know that she had a "cleaning job"? The Witness: No, the hands apply for a bit of cyanide, and they get it. A Juror: Is there no restriction on the part of the firm as to the giving out of cyanide? The Witness: It must be used in the trade. The Coroner said he would like to have some evidence as to the necessity of using such a poison. The witness said it was used for cleaning gold and silver lace; he knew of nothing else that would do it. He only served it out to people he knew. If they asked for it they generally got it. The Coroner: Could I walk into Messrs. Hawkes' and get some? The Witness: Certainly not. The witness further explained that they served out two kinds—the gold and silver cyanide. They judged the amount according to the job. A juror said he knew it was the only thing that would clean lace without deteriorating the material. The Coroner: There is an Act of Parliament under which certain poisons are scheduled, and this is one of them. As a rule people ordinarily come across it when it is prescribed by doctors, and chemists in making it up take great care to give proper directions for its use. But here they had the commercial use of it. He thought the use of it should be confined to the workshop of the master tailor, who had the cleaning to do. A juror said that was impossible. The Coroner said he was sorry to hear it. There must be some means of controlling the use of such a deadly poison. The Juror: Every Court tailor has to use it. The Coroner: The difficulty in this case is that the poison is not sold.

Suicide of a Devonshire Chemist.

At Sidmouth, on Saturday last, Mr. Cox, deputy-coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Rowland Chessall, aged 64 years, pharmaceutical chemist, of Sidmouth. From the evidence of the daughter and two assistants of the deceased, it appeared that he had been in a depressed state for some time past, but no reason could be given for this. He would suddenly leave home and as suddenly return. He went to Chard on the previous Saturday, and returned on the Monday. Early on Friday morning he was found dead in his shop in his dressing-gown. He had evidently taken about half an ounce of prussic acid—Scheele's prussic acid. There was a measure on the counter which had contained prussic acid. Mr. H. Mitchell, Mayor of Chard, nephew of the deceased, narrated the visit of the deceased to Chard. Immediately on his arrival he asked for a carriage and pair to take him home again, saying he ought not to have left home. By persuasion, however, he remained until Monday morning, leaving in apparently cheerful spirits. There was a great change in his appearance since witness last saw him. There was no cause for the act, so far as witness knew, except, perhaps, a little business opposition, and he wished it to be known that he had examined deceased's papers and found everything in perfect order and highly satisfactory, with a good balance at his bankers, the house he lived in being his own. A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

A Chemist's Will.

Henry Kay, a chemist, of Bradford, who died in August of last year, left a half-burnt will which was the subject of a law-suit in the Probate Court on April 1. It appeared from the evidence that on December 5, 1895, he returned home very drunk, having in his possession his will, which had been made November 24, 1892. Immediately he came into the house he threw the document on to the fire. His wife was present and snatched the will off the fire, but it was partially consumed. The next morning Mr. Kay had entirely forgotten the incident, and when informed of what he had done, expressed his deep regret, and his intention to have a fresh will prepared, as he was most attached to his wife, and very anxious that her interests under the will should in no way be affected. He did on several occasions call at his solicitor's with that object, but no new will was in fact ever executed. The suit was purely a formal one and the old will and a draft new one was submitted. The Court granted the probate.

The Elephant and the Chemist.

Messrs. Bostock & Wombwell's menagerie was staying at Wattou (Norfolk) last week. The elephants and the dromedaries were lodged in a large barn at the Green Man. The elephants were chained to a stake in the ground, but one of them, with a sudden inclination for freedom, drew his stake and, flinging off the doors of the barn, gained access to the yard. This was early in the morning. Having knocked over everything in the yard he pulled down a five-barred gate, and started for a walk in the town. He went through a narrow alley, squeezing part of the wall down on his way. At last he got to a cornhouse belonging to a butcher. Having forced an entrance, he found a coomb of oats and helped himself to about two bushels. Mr. E. E. Comer, chemist, who lives close by, was awakened by hearing the crashing of timber. He immediately got up, not knowing the cause, walked up the yard, and saw what he supposed in the dark was a load of hay covered with tarpaulin, but upon drawing near an uncanny feeling crept over him as he heard chains rattle. He approached still nearer, when he experienced the unpleasant sensation of finding an elephant's trunk laid on his shoulder. Realising the position, Mr. Comer hastily fastened the gate and went in search of the keeper, who, with Inspector Read, soon captured the runaway and took him to his lodgings. The damage was estimated at £1., which was at once paid.

Fire at a Nottingham Chemist's.

On Friday of last week a slight fire occurred at a shop occupied by Mr. Widdowson, chemist, Mansfield Road, Nottingham. A quantity of paraffin had been accidentally set on fire in an upper room, where stores were kept. The fire was subdued with sawdust and sand, and eventually

smothered out. A quantity of stock caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by means of a hand-pump. The fire was caused by accidentally upsetting a vessel containing paraffin near to a naked light. Mr. Widdowson's hands were rather severely burned in putting out the fire.

This was a Colt.

Mr. Wilson Metcalfe, chemist and druggist, Chelmsford, was kept busy for some time on March 31 by a young colt outside his premises which became unmanageable. Two men who were pitched into the road had to be taken into Mr. Metcalfe's shop and have their wounds dressed, while a female spectator, who had her nerves upset by the exciting scene, had also to be assisted into the pharmacy.

Food-adulteration in Jersey.

A sample of butter certified by the local official analyst (Mr. F. Woodland Toms, F.I.C., F.C.S.) to contain 16 per cent. of margarine has been reported by the chemists of the Inland Revenue to contain no trace of foreign fat. At the sitting of the States or Legislative Assembly on April 1 a special committee was appointed to report on the working of the law on the adulteration of food-products, which is alleged to be defective and unsatisfactory.

The Chemist and the Nun.

Late one evening last week Mr. Henry Eraut, of the Val-Plaisant Pharmacy, Jersey, received an unexpected visitant in the person of a young nun from a convent in the neighbourhood, who had apparently escaped therefrom through a window, clad only in the lightest of night-apparel. The poor girl stated attempts had been made to poison her at the convent, but Mr. Eraut deemed this tale to be but the phantasy of a disordered mind, and so thought it advisable to conduct the unfortunate female back to the convent, where she was placed under medical care.

Every Council its own Analyst.

Lancaster Urban District Council has decided to dispense with the services of an analyst in the future. At the last meeting it was decided to procure an instrument for analysing water at a cost of 2l. 2s. By this means the Council hope to discontinue the practice of sending samples of water away for analysis.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. C. W. Southern, Belper, has been appointed to supply the workhouse with chemists' materials.

The Guardians of St. Luke's Hospital, Halifax, have again accepted the contract of Mr. Herbert W. Seely, F.C.S., for the supply of drugs, &c., also to provide a qualified dispenser for the next six months.

Laudanum for a Hollow Tooth.

Mr. T. Holland, chemist and druggist, Lincoln, was questioned by the City Magistrates on Saturday respecting the sale of an ounce of laudanum to a labourer named Hackney, who said he wanted it for a hollow tooth. Hackney swallowed the poison, and brought the empty bottle to a police-officer, whom he told he had drunk its contents. The Chairman of the Bench (Col. Mason), before whom Hackney was charged with attempted suicide, asked Mr. Holland whether he thought it necessary to give an ounce of laudanum for a hollow tooth. Mr. Holland replied: Oh, yes; people sometimes come for more than that. Col. Mason: Do you supply laudanum without making inquiries? Mr. Holland said all the regulations of the law were complied with, and sometimes he supplied pints and quarts of laudanum to farmers and other customers who required it.

Chemists on Councils.

Mr. H. W. Kemp has been re-elected on the Horncastle Urban District Council at the head of the poll. Mr. Kemp was Vice-Chairman of that body last year. Mr. J. T. Netten, chemist, Stonehouse, has been elected to the Stonehouse District Council second on the poll. Mr. Samuel C. McKee, chemist, Tunstall, has been elected to the Tunstall Urban Council.

Mr. J. F. Fleetcroft, pharmaceutical chemist, of Heswall, Cheshire, who was recently elected on the Parish Council, has been since elected a Rural District Councillor.

Royal Institution.

The following are amongst the lecture-arrangements after Easter:—Dr. Ernest H. Starling, three lectures on "The Heart and its Work"; Professor Dewar, three lectures on "Liquid Air as an Agent of Research." The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 30, when a discourse will be given by Professor J. J. Thomson on "Cathode Rays." Succeeding discourses will probably be given by "Anthony Hope," Professor Harold Dixon, Lord Kelvin, Professor H. Moissan, Mr. W. H. Preece, Mr. William Crookes, and other gentlemen.

Benevolent Fund.—Manchester District "Diamond Jubilee" Contribution.—Fourth List of Donations.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Alexandra, Geo. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Bowden, Wm., Employed of | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Fletcher, J. E. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Harrison, A. W. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jackson, Geo. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Johnson, W. H. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Marsden, Wm. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mather, Wm. (Limited) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Amount previously announced | 94 | 8 | 0 |

Total, up to Wednesday night £102 17 6

To Chemists' Cricket Clubs.

The secretary of Stevenson & Howell's Cricket Club, 95A Southwark Street, S.E., asks us to announce that they have the following dates vacant, namely, May 8, May 22, and June 5, all away.

A Coroner on the Sale of Laudanum.

The Sheffield Coroner, Mr. D. Wightman, at an inquest on Tuesday, commented on the free sale of laudanum. The inquiry concerned the suicide of a man who was found unconscious in a wood, with two empty bottles which had contained laudanum by his side. Mr. Wightman (looking at the bottles) said one had been purchased at Messrs. Boots's shop, whilst the label on the other had been cleaned off. It was his opinion that chemists, and all who sold laudanum, ought to be compelled to write on the label the date on which it was purchased and the name of the person to whom it was sold. The latter course was, perhaps, not very commendable, as a person who wished to commit suicide would, no doubt, give a false name. He felt sure, however, that the other suggestion would be of considerable help to coroners and juries. At present the public could purchase laudanum at any little tinkering shop just as well as at the best appointed chemist's. In fact, in nearly every street in Sheffield persons could purchase threepennyworth of laudanum. The poison was a favourite one with suicides, the reason, no doubt, being that persons could get it almost anywhere. He thought it was time something was done to alter the law in this respect.

Suicide of a Manager at Apothecaries' Hall.

At the City Mortuary, Golden Lane, E.C., on Wednesday, Mr. Samuel Langham, Coroner, held an inquiry with reference to the death of Mr. Robert Watts, manager of the retail drug-department at the Apothecaries' Hall. Mr. Brian Watts, house surgeon at the General Infirmary, Sheffield, was called to identify the body, which he said was that of his brother, who was 35 years of age and a pharmaceutical chemist. For some considerable time he had been residing with his wife and child at the Apothecaries' Hall, and acting as manager of the retail drug-department. On December 31 witness saw him last alive, when he appeared as usual, but since then he had written to witness that he had been asked to resign, and, having complied with the request, would leave at the end of April. This might have depressed him, but he never threatened suicide, nor did his letters say why he had been asked to resign. The Coroner: Was he in any difficulties? Witness: I believe he owed several of his personal friends money, but nothing very serious that I know of. A Juryman: To what would you attribute his committing

suicide—his leaving or debts? Witness: Undoubtedly his leaving, if either were the cause. Mr. Henry Augustus William Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, deposed that he acted as dispenser at the Hall, and knew the deceased intimately. Witness knew he was about to leave, and also that he owed money. Of late he had complained of feeling depressed, but witness never anticipated his ending his life. The Coroner: As manager he would have easy access to all drugs I suppose? Witness: Yes. The Coroner: Had you seen him taking drugs? Witness: Never. Continuing, the witness said that on Tuesday he was dispensing in the surgery when he heard Mrs. Watts calling to him, and on going to the rear of the building occupied by the deceased, saw him lying on the ground. Witness stooped and felt his heart, and found it had ceased beating, and then noticed that the pupils of his eyes were dilated, and suspecting he had died from poisoning he sent for Dr. Green. Witness then noticed on the table close by the following note, which was in the deceased's handwriting:—"God bless the truest and best wife in the whole world, my dearest Jessie, and God bless my dear Mabel." Mrs. Watts was now very ill through the shock. Mabel was his daughter. Dr. Alfred Withers Green, divisional surgeon of police, of Wardrobe Place, Doctors Commons, stated that the deceased must have died in a few moments after taking the poison. An examination proved that his death was due to a very large dose of acid hydrocyanic B.P., in fact he had taken enough to poison several persons. Mr. Wilson, in answer to further questions by the Coroner, said that he found no glass about to show how the deceased took the poison. The coroner said the case was a rather peculiar one, but there could be no reasonable doubt as to the cause of death, and it was for the jury to express any opinion they had formed as to state of his mind at the time. Eventually the jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

Sudden Death after an Operation.

An inquest was held at Liverpool on Monday of last week concerning the death of Margaret Parry (75), a widow, who lived with her son, Richard Parry, chemist and druggist, 121, Granby Street. It was stated that she had suffered for some time from glaucoma of the left eye, and that about three weeks ago an operation was performed which did not have the desired effect. As the pain became intense the removal of the eye became necessary, and on Saturday evening an operation was performed, previous to which a mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether, followed by a few additional drops of chloroform, was administered. The operation was completed in less than a minute. Deceased appeared to be recovering from the anaesthetic, but her breathing suddenly changed, and although the utmost medical efforts were used, she suddenly died from cardiac syncope.—The jury found that Mrs. Parry died while under the influence of chloroform which had been skilfully administered.

Chemist's Assistant Found Drowned.

The body of a man, which had evidently been in the water three months, was found in the Severn at Gloucester last week. It was discovered that the drowned man was a Mr. D. E. Davis, a man of 28, who in the latter part of last year was engaged as an assistant by Mr. Kitson, chemist, Worcester. He only remained for a month, and after being paid his salary for that period disappeared under circumstances so strange that the police were informed of the occurrence. Davis had not been seen since December. An inquest was opened at Gloucester, and it appeared that the deceased formerly lived at 15 Miriam Road, Plumstead, London. The inquest was adjourned to April 14.

Midnight Struggle with a Burglar.

On Monday of last week, at St. Helens Police Court, Patrick Burke was charged with burglariously breaking into the dwelling-house of Roland Williams, 40 Mill Street, and stealing therefrom a set of false teeth and a glass tumbler, valued together at 3s. Chief-constable Wood stated that between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Wilson, chemist, who lodged at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, was awakened by someone at his bedside, and he asked "What is it?" He jumped up and saw a man rapidly leave the room. Mr. Wilson followed the man downstairs, when the intruder

rushed into the back kitchen and banged the door. He, however, succeeded in forcing the door open, and "jammed" the prisoner between the door and the wall. Finally securing the prisoner he called for the assistance of Mr. Williams, who came downstairs and held him while Mr. Wilson called the police, and eventually he was locked up. It was afterwards found that the prisoner had forced an entrance by breaking a pane in one of the back windows, and had left his clogs in the yard. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next Liverpool Quarter Sessions.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

New Pharmacy.

Messrs. Leonard & Co., pharmacists, North Earl Street, Dublin, are opening a new branch Medical Hall in Henry Street. This is the second branch-pharmacy started by Messrs. Leonard within the last six months.

Co-operative Medicine.

A new Co-operative Society has been formed in Cork, which undertakes to give medicine and medical attendance to its members for 6d. a week. This is the outcome of the recent dispute between the club-doctors and their clients.

Drug-contracts.

The following contracts have been agreed to by the Boards of Guardians of the places named:—Coleraine, Messrs. Clarke & Co., Belfast; Dungarvan, Mr. Holland; Rathdrum, Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin; Tuam, Mr. M. H. McNamara, L.P.S.I.

Dr. Clibborn, Local Government Inspector, reports to the Board in Dublin that on examining the dispensaries at Limavady, Ballykelly, Feeny, Bellarena, and Dnngiven, he has found a number of tinctures not up to the strength required by the British Pharmacopoeia. An inquiry has been ordered.

The Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland.

We hear with much satisfaction that the unwieldy title by which this vivacious young body is known is to be changed to something shorter. It is contended that the appellation "Apothecaries' Assistants" is obsolete, and that an association comprising not a few employers and managers would be the better for an elision of the term "assistants." The rechristening is to be discussed at the next business-meeting of the Association. Mr. Councillor Kelly's lecture on "Pharmacy, Ancient and Modern," which had been arranged to be delivered on Friday night last under the auspices of this Association, was obliged to be postponed until April 8.

Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited).

This is the style and title of a new company, incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1893, which is being established in Dublin to carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, the temporary offices being at 36 College Green, in that city. It acquires three separate establishments hitherto carried on in Dublin by separate proprietors—namely, that of William Hayes & Co., of 12 Grafton Street, having branches in Rathmines, Blackrock, and Kingstown; that of Henry Conyngham & Co., 30B and 32 Upper Baggot Street; and that of T. W. Robinson, of 112 and 66 Upper Georges Street, Kingstown. The house of Hayes & Co. has had a large wholesale and retail trade, and a large number of the assistants are fully-qualified pharmaceutical chemists. Conyngham & Co. have been known as manufacturers of

medicated wines, including that known as Conyngham's coca-wine. Mr. Robinson's establishment in Kingstown is about fifty years old. The capital of the new company is to be 30,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares, and 30,000*l.* in 5 per cent. mortgage debenture stock. The business premises are valued at 14,423*l.*, the stock-in-trade at 10,079*l.*, and the guaranteed book-debts at 8,830*l.* Mr. William Hayes is to be chairman for five years, and Messrs. Conyngham and Robinson managing directors for the same period.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE STATUE OF RASPAIL in Paris has been removed from the Boulevard Raspail, to Denfert Rochereau Square, opposite the Lion of Belfort.

PHARMACY MADE EASY.—A leading Paris newspaper, "Le Gaulois," is offering a collection of twelve different articles to its subscribers as Easter Gifts, which will be won by a form of lottery. Amongst them is what is described as a "complete pharmacy for a country house," contained in a Louis XV. cabinet.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS have led to an application for the arrest of three deputies and a senator. Amongst the former is M. Alfred Naquet, who was at one time attached to the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and showed promise as a chemist. He has been twenty-seven years in parliamentary life, and was a leader in the Boulanger movement.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of "Hygiene, Alimentation and Industrial Art" is announced to open at Lille next week. Group I. is devoted to pharmaceutical products, veterinary medicine, surgical instruments, apparatus for surgical dressings, plans and models of hospitals, material for giving aid to the wounded, &c. In the section of Industrial Art the word "Hygiene" receives a very liberal application, as it comprises confessional boxes, bicycles, and jewellery. The exhibition is to remain open one month.

A TRADE-MARK CASE was recently heard in Paris concerning the name of a wine known as "Vin Désiles." The proprietor is a Dr. Choffé, and the defendant was summoned on the charge of having sold to various pharmacists in Paris bottles of wine similar in appearance to the "Vin Désiles," and bearing an imitation of the trade-mark. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and the defendant was mulcted in a fine of 100*fr.* The pharmacists who had sold the imitation wine had also to pay a small fine. The matter is to be brought up for appeal.

AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES on Monday a letter was read from Mr. H. Wilde, President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Mr. Wilde tendered to the Academy a sum of 5,500*l.*, to be invested in French Rente, the interest of which is to provide a yearly prize of 4,000 francs, (160*l.*) for the purpose of recompensing the most meritorious research or work connected with chemistry, mineralogy, physics, astronomy, geology, or mechanics. The prize is to be open to international competition, but the award will be made by the Paris Academy of Sciences. Mr. Wilde, according to his letter, has been specially attracted by M. Berthelot's criticism on the periodic law in chemistry. He regards the reverence which is paid to this dogma as an abuse of scientific thought. By the unquestioned adoption of this dogma he finds that the present condition of theoretical chemistry is deplorable. Investigators who aim to distinguish themselves in chemistry and physics regard it as necessary to give proof of their personal faith in the theory by showing how these facts fit in with it, and they avoid all allusion to the multiple proportion of the atomic weights as a dangerous heresy. He regards the expression "periodic law" as analogous to that of the lunatic mind, a survival of the barbarous mental physiology of past ages.

AN ORGANISED ROBBERY.—For many months past there has been a good deal of complaint amongst pharmacists in Paris concerning the sale of patent medicines. Certain chemists were selling them at prices considerably under cost, and the only explanation that could be found was that

the specialities so sold were free samples given to doctors, and bought from the latter by persons who made a business of it. This seemed quite plausible, but a more reasonable explanation has been obtained in the discovery that systematic robberies from pharmacians have been going on for years. The police authorities seem to have unearthed the whole plot, and have got the parties in a corner. At the back of the warehouse of a wholesale dealer in patent medicines in the St. Gervais quarter of Paris hundreds of parcels containing patent medicines were found. The dealer explained that these were all "doctors' samples"; but one of his travellers, a M. Pierre Jules, was examined, and he confessed that the goods were stolen from most of the leading pharmacies in Paris. He stated that the members of the band who committed the robberies were in the habit of either taking positions as assistants or of making accomplices of assistants in the pharmacies. Maurice Bourgeois, a pharmacist's assistant, whose conduct gave the first clue, and Pierre Jules were arrested, as well as several other persons, one of them a woman who confessed that she had lived on the result of theft during the past ten years. At the addresses of these individuals correspondence was found which showed the organisation of the band. The pharmacists' assistants took 20 per cent. of the proceeds of the robberies, the intermediaries had 30 per cent., and the dealer took the rest. Other arrests are expected to be made, and it is stated that a Madame Schelcher, whose husband is amongst the culprits, has committed suicide. The dealer referred to will also be charged with infringing trade-marks and illegal practice of pharmacy.

Colonial and Foreign News.

NEW SALTPETRE-BEDS IN GERMANY.—A very large saltpetre-bed has been discovered at Arnstadt in Germany at a depth of 500 metres. The bed is said to have an average depth of 183 metres.

FREE DRUGS AT CEYLON ESTATE DISPENSARIES.—The Committee of the Central Planters' Association of Ceylon are going to protest against the recent decision of the Government Medical Department limiting the gratuitous supply of drugs to the estate dispensaries at 50c. per labourer employed, and excluding altogether from consideration Sinhalese labourers. The medical treatment of coolies on estates has been for a long time the cause of squabbles between the planters and the Civil Medical Department.

RIVAL MANUFACTURERS.—In the Victorian Supreme Court, on February 5, Mr. William M. White claimed an injunction and damages against Morris Little & Son (Limited), in respect to a circular which the latter firm had issued. Both parties were makers of phenyle, and, in May, 1896, White had consented to an order restraining him from selling his phenyle in bottles of a particular kind and with certain labels. The defendant company had now published a circular which the plaintiff alleged had led many of his customers to believe that he was restrained from selling phenyle, and, although the defendants denied that the circular was capable of such a construction, the jury found that it was a wilfully unfair statement, and they awarded 5l. as damages. The question of how judgment should be entered was reserved for the full Court, as it was argued that evidence of the unfairness of the circular could not properly be submitted to the jury.

A CHEMIST TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Mr. James Herbert Dinwoodie, chemist and druggist, of Johannesburg, was tried in that city last month before Judge Jorissen, on a charge of having caused the death of Menassah Lipinski, an infant, by negligently dispensing a teething-powder prescription calling for $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of calomel and 1 gr. of subnitrate of bismuth, and thereby causing the death of the infant. The prosecution alleged that the prescribed quantity of calomel was not present, but that the medicine dispensed contained $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. of morphia which was not prescribed. Of five medical men who conducted the *post-mortem* three found symptoms conformable with morphia-poisoning. One swore that death was due to

this cause. The analyst to whom the viscera was sent for examination could discover no traces of morphia therein, but detected in one of the powders dispensed traces of a substance "which gave more or less the reactions of morphia." For the defence, two of the medical men present at the *post-mortem* swore that the child had died from infantile diarrhoea, which was at that time epidemic at Johannesburg. Corroborative evidence of the absence of symptoms of narcotic-poisoning was given by specialists in children's diseases. The Judge strongly commented upon the conflicting character of the medical evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, with which the Judge said that he agreed. The case has created a good deal of ill-feeling in Johannesburg, and this has been increased by the fact that one of the prominent journals of the town, the *Standard and Diggers' News*, thought fit to comment upon the verdict in an editorial, alleging that it is a common thing among pharmacists deliberately to dispense prescriptions wrongly, either by leaving or ingredients called for, or by substituting others, and specifically stating that "one of the commonest drugs inserted (*sic!*) in this way is morphia, and many a child has died through its administration." Naturally the Johannesburg pharmacists have not sat still under this accusation, and several have written indignant letters of protest. A feeling of race-prejudice has also been brought into the case, Mr. Dinwoodie being a Britisher, and most of the medical men called for the prosecution Russian-Jews, whose qualifications have been the subject of uncomplimentary comments. We are informed that a civil action for damages has been instituted by Mr. Dinwoodie against Dr. Aaron Abelheim, the principal witness for the prosecution.

New Books.

Balfour, Isaac B., Vines, S. H., Scott, D. H., &c. (Editors). *Annals of Botany*. Vol. 10. 23 Plates. Royal 8vo. Pp. 662. Half-morocco, 56s. (Frowde.)

Briggs, W., Stewart, R. W. *Elementary Qualitative Analysis*. 2nd ed. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 80. 1s. 6d. (Clive.)

Butler, G. F. *A Text-book of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacology*. 8vo. 2s. (Philadelphia; and Sampson Low.)

Christiansen, C. *Elements of Theoretical Physics*. Trans. by W. F. Magie. 8vo. Pp. 352. 12s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Cornish, Vaughan, M.Sc. *Short Studies in Physical Science, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Physics*. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 230. 5s. (Sampson Low.)

Fernie, W. T., M.D. *Herbal Simples approved for Modern Uses of Cure*. Second edition. Cloth. Pp. xxiv. and 651. 6s. (J. Wright & Co., Bristol.)

Gautier, Armand. *Leçons de Chimie Biologique normale et pathologique*. 2nd edition. Large 8vo. Pp. 326. With illustrations. 18f. (Masson & Cie, Paris.)

Gould, G. M., Pyle, W. L. *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine: Encyclopedic Collection of Rare and Extraordinary Cases, &c., &c.* Royal 8vo. 34s. (Rebman Pub. Co.)

Hall, A. J. *Physiology: Students' Note-book for the Laboratory. Part 1: Physiological Chemistry*. 4to. Boards. 2s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Meddelingen uit 's Lands Plantentuin (i.e., "Reports from the Buitenzorg (Java) Botanic Gardens"). No. XVII. Further results of Dr. W. G. Boersma's researches into the flora of the Dutch Indies. 4to. Pp. 106. Cardboard cover. (G. Kolff & Co., the Hague and Batavia.)

Osborn, S. *Ambulance Lectures on Home Nursing and Hygiene*. Illus. 3rd ed. 5th and 6th thousand. 12mo. Pp. 134. 2s. (Lewins.)

Paget, C. E. *Wasted Records of Disease*. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 92. 2s. 6d. (E. Arnold.)

Petherick, E. A. *The Australian Colonies in 1856: Three Letters to an Investor in Australian Securities; the Country, Resources, Population, Public Works, Finances, Federation, Funding of Australian Public Debts, Emigration, &c.* 8vo. Pp. 56. Sewed. 1s. (E. Wilson.)

Physician. *Infant Diet and Sterilised Milk*. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 46. Sewed. 6d. (Low.)

Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting held at Montreal, Canada, August, 1896. [With Report of the Progress of Pharmacy by C. Lewis Diehl.] Baltimore. Large 8vo., xxviii. and 963 pp. (Published by the Association.)

Pye, Walter, F.R.C.S. *Elementary Bandaging and Surgical Dressing, with Directions Concerning the Immediate Treatment of Cases of Emergency for the Use of Dressers and Nurses*. Revised by G. Bellingham Smith, F.R.C.S. Seventh edition. 12mo. Pp. viii. and 218. Illustrated. Cloth. 2s. (J. Wright & Co., Bristol.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council commenced business a few minutes past eleven on Wednesday morning, and there were not many vacant chairs. Dr. Thomas Stevenson's report on the examinations as conducted by the London Board was the first serious item of business, and it gave the Council support in the proposal regarding the Preliminary examination, in so far that the results of the past year in the present "very elementary examination," as Dr. Stevenson calls it, are deplorable. The Minor and Major results are improving, said the doctor. The figures are given below. After that the amended by-laws came upon the scene, and the promise made at the Chemists' Assistants' Association last week was fulfilled—viz., that the by-law in respect to the ten-guinea Minor fee was altered, on the amendment of Mr. Carteighe, so that it may be paid on the first entry and not in full again. This amendment, unanimously agreed to, compelled the Council to begin *de novo*, and a special meeting will be held on April 28, so that the by-laws as again altered may be read three times before the special general meeting of the members. In the discussion which followed it was stated that the only branches of the Society's expenditure which can be cut down are Research and the *Journal* (which together absorb 4,000*l.* annually after allowing for advertisement revenue), but instead of attacking that item, the speaker submitted that all that the Society does is for the good of the whole trade, therefore that the trade must pay up when the Society is in need of money. That it is in need was emphasised in the monthly finance report when it was found that the examination-fees (the greater part of 3,867*l.*) received during the past few weeks, in respect to work to be done in April, were nearly all absorbed by the March expenditure, and there is only 985*l.* in hand to meet payments of 2,409*l.* now due. Benevolence is, however, in a better condition; nearly 500*l.* came in as subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund last month, and the Chemists' Ball Committee and Mr. C. Maw have each given a donation of 100 guineas. There was little else of note at the meeting: the Council is now better disposed towards the Brussels Congress; Dr. G. Balfour Marshall, of Glasgow, a young Edinburgh medical graduate and gynaecologist, has been appointed to succeed Sir Douglas MacLagan; and the school senior prizes have been awarded. The meeting was longer than usual, and the tone of it was good.

The members present were Mr. Walter Hills (President), Mr. John Harrison (Vice-President), Mr. Robert Hampson (Treasurer), Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bateson, Bottle, Carteighe, Corder, Cross, Gostling, Grose, Johnston, Martindale, Park, Southall, Storrar, Symcs, and Young. After the minutes had been passed, the SECRETARY read a further communication from Sir Vivian Majendie regarding

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

These communications have already been printed in the *C. & D.* (March 6, page 389, and 20, page 474). Dr. SYMES was in doubt as to the incidence of the new regulation on chemists, and after a brief conversation the VICE-PRESIDENT pointed out that chemists could sell chemically pure, if not commercially pure, calcium carbide; but all that, it was hinted, would be made right by publishing the notes in the *Journal*.

BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT explained that several letters had, since last meeting, been received from the Secretary of the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brussels, who explained that proper steps had been taken to have it officially recog-

nised by the last Congress officers; but, owing to the miscarriage of a letter to Professor Remington, the President, there had been some delay. Now full recognition had been obtained—that is, the assent of each of the officers. The President remarked that it was awkward that the Congress fell on the week after the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Glasgow; but he asked any of his colleagues to consider between now and the May meeting whether they could attend as delegates or not.

The usual monthly election of members having been disposed of, the SECRETARY proceeded to read the list of

PROPOSED COUNCILLORS.

Twenty members had been nominated, and the following sixteen had accepted nomination:—C. B. Allen, Kilburn, N.W.; S. R. Atkins, Salisbury; Alex. Bottle, Dover; A. S. Campkin, Cambridge; M. Carteighe, New Bond Street, W.; O. Corder, Norwich; N. M. Grose, Swansea; J. C. Hyslop, Marylebone, N.W.; W. Martindale, New Cavendish Street, W.; C. J. Park, Plymouth; A. L. Savory, New Bond Street, W.; A. Southall, Birmingham; W. Warren, Covent Garden, W.C.; J. R. Young, Warrington.

The following had declined nomination:—N. W. Armitage, Leeds; J. T. Barrett, Leamington; T. H. Bateman, Finchley Road, N.W.; T. P. Gostling, Diss.

AUDITORS.

The present auditors were re-nominated, and had accepted nomination, viz.:—Messrs. E. N. Butt, F. H. Lescher, S. L. Stacey, C. Umney, and F. Yates, all of London.

DR. STEVENSON'S REPORT.

The Privy Council sent a copy of Dr. Thomas Stevenson's report of the examinations in England and Wales for the year ending March 31. The following is an abstract:—

First Examination.—Candidates examined, 1,474; passed, 680. The failures were —In Latin, 552; in English, 428; and in arithmetic, 719. These results do not differ greatly from those of the previous year. The examination, the report said, is very elementary and not difficult, and it is deplorable that half of those entering are debarred at the outset through insufficient education. He was pleased that the Council were taking steps to remedy this.

Minor Examination.—Candidates examined, 802; passed, 266. The failures were as follows:—Chemistry, 214; materia medica, 31; botany, 89; prescription-reading, 36; pharmacy and dispensing, 186; and in the aggregate, 81. Dr. Stevenson was gratified to note that while the number of candidates had increased the passes had also increased. In chemistry the improvement had been noteworthy, owing to the improvement in the method of conducting the examination.

Major Examination.—Candidates examined, 122; passed, 60. The failures were, in chemistry 20, physics 11, materia medica 12, botany 10, and in the aggregate 25. The successes were greater than in 1895, owing to improvement in botany and materia medica.

In concluding his report, Dr. Stevenson expressed gratification at the way in which the Minor and Major examinations are carried out, and the improvements which had been introduced by the Council during the past few years.

THE BY-LAWS.

The PRESIDENT formally moved the second reading of the amended by-laws, stating that he was perfectly aware that, arising out of a general discussion at the General Purposes Committee the previous night, an amendment would be proposed with which he was in sympathy, but that amendment did not touch the principle of the proposed alterations. He then proceeded to refer to what had been done outside the Council since the last meeting, and read the following letter:—

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.,

March 12, 1897.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

DEAR SIR.—I have thought it right to lay before the proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST my view of the action announced at the last meeting of the Council of the

Pharmaceutical Society in reference to the fees for the qualifying examination.

The obvious effect of that policy, if it should be adopted by the Society and approved by the Privy Council, will be to enable the Pharmaceutical Society to continue an unprofitable and therefore an unfair competition in the business in which we are interested.

You can hardly be surprised to hear that the proprietors of this journal find themselves compelled in self-defence to use whatever opportunities may present themselves to oppose the proposal. I make no secret of the fact that our own considerable interests influence us in this decision. At the same time you will, I hope, do us the justice to believe that we would not move in the matter if we were not convinced that the policy announced is unjust and unjustifiable.

I am exceedingly sorry to thus find myself in such direct opposition to what appears to be the unanimous wish of the Council, and I am desired to say that the proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST share this regret with me.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. C. WOOTTON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist and Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

He had also received letters from the Secretaries of the undermentioned associations, accompanied by resolutions passed by them, each of which he read—viz., the resolution of the Western Chemists' Association, of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association—and to these he referred with satisfaction; also to Dr. Thomas Stevenson's note respecting the Preliminary examination.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE said he proposed an amendment, which was due to the fact that he was somewhat careless in supervising the printing of the amended by-laws before they were presented to the Council. When the resolution was passed by the committee, they had omitted to delete the last five lines of sub-section 22 of the amended by-laws, under which the payment of the plucking-fee was circumscribed. The committee had no intention of requiring the payment of the ten-guinea Minor fee a second time. It was altogether out of place, and therefore his proposal was that the lines following paragraph *c* should be struck out.

The following is the by-law as proposed last month. The lines in *italics* are now deleted:—

22. Persons who have attended and failed to pass an examination shall not be entitled to attend on any future occasion unless and until they shall have given renewed notice of intention to attend an examination, and shall have paid fees as follows:—

(a) In respect of a Major examination, two guineas;

(b) In respect of a Minor examination, or a Modified examination, three guineas;

(c) In respect of a First examination, one guinea:—

in cases of renewed notices for examinations to be held before the expiration of one year, computed from the first day of the month wherein the examination was held, in respect of which the original fee was paid. In all other cases, fees of amounts corresponding with the fees paid on the original notice shall be paid.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, continuing, said that after paying ten guineas once the student would be able to present himself any number of times for three guineas a time, and a further effect of the alteration would be that after the by-laws passed and before the ten guineas came into force, candidates would only be required to pay three guineas each time after paying the initial fee. The Council did not want to push men too much; their object being, in proposing the ten-guinea fee, to restrict them going up for the examination in an unprepared state. Apart from that, it was the policy of the Council that there should be no restriction; therefore he brought forward the amendment at once. He had noticed the oversight within twenty-four hours after the by-laws had been read the first time, and he at once communicated his views to the President. He was glad to find that a number of the young men had observed the weakness of the matter, and he especially thanked his friend Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh, for having pointed it out.

It had also occurred to him that sub-section 24 of the present by-laws, which had dealt with the payment of a guinea upon failure to appear for the examination for which a candidate had entered, or 1s. when the failure was due to illness, should be amended, so that instead of a candidate being restricted to one year for entry upon such reduced fee, it might be open to him to enter for all time upon these conditions. Therefore he now suggested the amendment of that by-law as follows:—

As at Present.

24. Persons who have given original or renewed notices of intention to attend an examination and have failed duly to attend at the time appointed for the same, shall not be entitled to attend on any future occasion unless and until they shall have given renewed notice of intention to attend an examination, and shall have paid fees as follows, viz.:—*In cases of renewed notices for examinations to be held before the expiration of one year, computed from the first day of the month wherein the examination was held in respect whereof the original fee was paid, one guinea; or, if the persons shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Council or the Board of Examiners (by production of medical certificates or otherwise) that the said failure was occasioned by unavoidable and proper causes, one shilling; and in all other cases fees of amounts corresponding with the fees paid on the original notice.*

Mr. Carteighe concluded by proposing that the new by-laws as amended be read for the first time.

"FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TRADE."

Mr. DAVID STORRAR (Kirkcaldy) seconded the amendment. In doing so he said that in Edinburgh last week they had an informal meeting of examiners and all members of the executive that could be got together, and he was glad to say that among them there was absolute unanimity, except on one point—viz., the doubling of the Minor fee. It was considered to be illogical, but that was now met by Mr. Carteighe's proposal. As he was not present at the last meeting, he now desired to say that he was glad to think that, neither in the Council nor outside it was there any difference of opinion in respect to the Preliminary examination, and after the Government Inspector's report it was evident that some change should be made to put pharmacy upon a better foundation in regard to the qualification of its entrants. As to the increase of the qualifying-examination fee there was, and would be, more difference of opinion, and as it was only five years ago since the Council had practically doubled the Minor fee, their constituents would naturally ask them why they had done it again. It had been said, and with some truth, that the increased fee would add to the status of the Society, and would ensure better average preparation for the examination. He, however, supported it on more prosaic ground by saying that the Council increased it because they required the money. There was a steady increase in the Society's expenditure year by year. The Council had considered that very carefully, and he himself had given it much thought, and had come to the conclusion that the bulk of the expenditure was absolutely necessary. He had tried to see where they could reduce their expenses, and the only directions in which he found they could do so were in respect to Research and the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Research, as they knew, would be reduced in the current year, and the expenditure on the *Journal* was only temporary, but they must always look forward to an adverse balance on the *Journal*, because the circulation of it to the members was gratuitous. Of course it did not follow that the money should come entirely from the examination candidates, unless the Council were able to make out that

it should. He said they had a good case, and maintained that the Society's expenditure was for the benefit of the trade generally. (Hear, hear.) The investment of the Society's money in London and Edinburgh during recent years was owing to the increase in examination-work; indeed, he maintained that, if it had not been for that work, they would never have thought of doing in Edinburgh what they had done. Seven-eighths of the expenditure in Edinburgh was for examinations, and although the proportion was not so great as in London, it was evident that much of the money invested by the Society was unremunerative, and was for the benefit of the trade generally. He would have preferred to have seen an annual registration-fee imposed rather than increasing the Minor fee, but they had no power to do that; but, when the great Amendment Bill came forward, he hoped that would be dealt with, because it was a great pity that so large a proportion of men on the register refused to pay a single penny to the Society for maintaining its work, and he thought they should be made to pay a registration-fee. He sympathised with the statement that the increased fee would be a severe tax on young men in Scotland, because he knew that it would press hardly upon them; but he was surprised to learn from the Secretary the previous night that the fee paid by Minor candidates during the last five years had been nearer 8*l.* than 7*l.* Therefore he did not think that the new fee would be excessive, considering that it gave life-registration. Moreover, he pointed out that most of the candidates, before entering for the examination, spent at least 30*l.* on a course of tuition, and the addition of 5*l.* to that could not be regarded as serious. (Applause.)

LAST MONTH'S WORK THROWN OVERBOARD.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Storrar's statement was no surprise to him, and he put the amendment to the meeting at once, when all present voted for it, including himself. It thus became the substantive motion, which he submitted for the discussion of the meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that Mr. Storrar's speech was intensely practical and interesting. There was little to say after it; he had put the case admirably. As for himself, he could speak more freely that day than he could have done at the last meeting, owing to Mr. Carteighe's amendment having touched a subject upon which there was a real difference of opinion. Speaking of the arguments that had been used against the proposal to increase the Minor fee, he said the examinations must not be looked at from the pounds, shillings, and pence point of view; that was only half the case. When a man passed the examination the Society were not done with him, because they put him on the register and kept him there, and did all they could to protect him, so that there was not only the cost of the examinations to consider, but all that the Society had done for the good of everyone in the trade in Great Britain. Having re-stated this argument, Mr. Harrison maintained that it was for the men who passed the examinations to find the Society in the funds by which the work had to be done. Their experience was that only one-fourth of the trade paid annual subscriptions to the Society, and in consequence of that they were driven to this proposal to increase the Minor fee. They were exactly in the position of persons who were doubtful about the credit of people to whom they would supply goods, and they were taking the same course—viz., asking them to pay beforehand. It seemed to him that that was a perfectly reasonable contention, and the change would not keep out any good men, because it would make them more careful in coming forward to the examinations. They wanted them to be more careful, and he concluded by saying that he thought the alterations now made should receive the unanimous assent of the Council of the Society.

OUR ONLY PROPHET ON THE "JOURNAL."

Dr. SWEES said he could not help feeling, when the President read out those letters, that they should get one little rift in the lute, and that arose from a misconception but he felt that after this discussion that opposition ought to drop, and then they would go forward as a unanimous body. The reason put forward for the opposition was that they wanted to subsidise the *Journal*. It was clear to him that it was merely the money which they paid for the *Journal* to their members which was in dispute, and in that connection he

observed that the 1896 financial statement showed that the cost of the *Journal* for the whole of the honorary, corresponding, and other members, associates, and students of the Society, came out at about 8*s.* a year each. Seeing that the average price of journals of the same character offered to the trade was 10*s.*, they really made a profit out of the *Journal*, and he thought when this came to be looked into, those who opposed would see where they made a mistake and would withdraw their opposition. The proposal of the increased fee was not a means of getting money for the Society, but to enable the Society to do more work. One day they might arrive at the condition when every one in the trade would be a member of the Society, and would form a whole commonwealth of pharmacy—one consolidated body, which would give them strength for carrying out reforms. It had been suggested that this argument of his was like saying that every chemist should belong to the Society of Friends, and so forth. Well, to his thinking, every friend should belong to the Society of Friends, every Wesleyan should belong to the Wesleyan body and every oddfellow to the Society of Oddfellows, just as every chemist and druggist should belong to the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that when a Bill passed that they should have that principle incorporated, but they must recollect that if they were to include the principle with a money payment, the chance of carrying out a Bill would be reduced, so that by getting the money now they would not have to ask for it again in the Bill which they might bring forward.

Mr. ATKINS said he did not regret the opposition which had been offered. One result of opposition was that it often proved a weak case, or disproved it if it was not so; and the extent of the opposition would reveal its *bona fides*. After complimenting Mr. Carteighe on his frankness, Mr. Atkins said he approved of Mr. Storrar's suggestion for an annual registration-fee, so as to bring in a large number of men into the Society, who they always regretted were not in. He also sympathised with what Mr. Storrar had said regarding the increased fee hitting Scotch candidates hard, and he praised the system of education in Scotland, which enabled pharmacy to get well-educated men from a less well-to-do class than they had in England; but Scotland would in future have to look for its young men in a better-placed class. The drug-trade was now slowly passing through a revolution, which would reduce the number of pharmacists, so that in the future they would have a better-educated class of men, and men of higher intellectual standing. In that view he did not look with distrust upon the proposed change, and he hailed opposition with the utmost satisfaction, because the more thoroughly the change was understood the better would it be accepted by the nation.

Mr. A. SOUTHALL also supported the proposal.

CAME TO FIGHT AND GAVE IN.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Aberdeen) said that he had come to the meeting to oppose the ten-guinea fee, and he had done so the previous night, but the evidence then submitted to him turned him completely round. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Carteighe for taking the responsibility of the mistake upon his own shoulders. He was an older hand at that sort of thing, and ought to have known better—(laughter)—but he did not disown his own share in the matter. At the last Council meeting they had purposely avoided the financial question, because they considered this a purely educational matter. Now that the financial aspect had been brought in, he would say that they did want the money, for the more they had the more they could do. They wished, for example, to give greater support to local associations. Barring the *Journal*, the whole of the work which the Society did was for the good of the whole trade. The museum and school were not for the members of the Society exclusively. They did want the money, he repeated, for they did not know what effect the proposed alteration might mean. It certainly meant that there would be a considerable loss on the Preliminary, because they should deal only in future with the successful candidates, and thus would not get the money from the plucked men. He was reminded by his friend Mr. Carteighe that they also hoped that the Minor men would pass the first time in future, and thus they would get only the first fee of ten guineas, and lose the subsequent fees.

He then put the motion that the by-laws as amended should be read for the first time, and the motion was agreed to unanimously. The by-laws, of course, were not read, but taken as read, each member being provided with a printed copy.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL

was then arranged for Wednesday, April 28, at 12 noon, when the by-laws will be read for a second time.

Mr. BATESON wanted to know if country members must attend, and the PRESIDENT said that was for them to decide; a meeting must be held.

FINANCE

was the next item, and the condition of affairs which the report reflected is shown by the following figures:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Society balance, March 31 | ... | ... | £ 984 |
| Benevolent Fund | " | ... | 163 |
| Donation account | " | ... | 509 |
| Orphan Fund account | " | ... | 130 |
| | | | £ |
| Society balance, February 28 | ... | ... | 163 |
| Received during March... | ... | ... | 3,867 |
| | | | 4,027 |
| Paid during March | ... | ... | 3,042 |
| | | | 985 |
| Sum now required to meet payments due | ... | ... | 2,409 |

The receipts on the Benevolent Fund during the month had been 473*l*. The PRESIDENT mentioned that the Chemists' Ball Committee had given their usual 25 guineas and an additional 100 guineas for the Jubilee Fund. The Brighton Junior Association had also sent a donation, and Mr. Charles Maw had sent one of 100 guineas, which he wished to be entered in the names of his sons Charles Trentham Maw and Mowbray Trentham Maw; also that it should be regarded as an ordinary, and not a Jubilee donation. (Applause.)

The items of expenditure above mentioned were solely for the *Journal*, salaries and annuities, current expenses, rent, and sundries.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

Eight cases were considered, and grants amounting to 62*l*. were made to six of them. One case was deferred, and another not entertained.

SUNDRIES.

The Library, &c., Committee's report was of the usual character.

Dr. Kanny Lall Dey was thanked for a copy of his book on Indian materia medica.

Dr. George Balfour Marshall, of Glasgow, has been, the Privy Council intimated, appointed successor to Sir Douglas MacLagan as visitor to the Edinburgh examinations.

Mr. ANDREW VEITCH, of Castle Douglas, asked the Council to make Dumfries an examination centre for the West of Scotland.

The PRESIDENT said that would be considered in November, but Dumfries was once on before, but was taken off—for good reasons, he supposed.

A copy of the Pharmaceutical Register and report of the Western Australian Society was acknowledged with thanks. So also reprints of papers by Mr. H. G. Smith, Sydney.

Mr. W. Smith, 281, Brixton Road, was appointed Divisional Secretary in succession to Mr. Bascombe.

The Auditors' report was placed on the table, but not for publication.

The Royal Botanic Society propose to elect the President of the Pharmaceutical Society an Hon. Fellow of the B.S.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY HONOURS.

The Senior Class results are as follows:—

Botany.—Silver medal, Mr. Ralph M. Stearn; certificate of honour, Mr. H. S. A. Long.

Chemistry and Physics.—Silver medal, Mr. R. M. Stearn.

Practical Chemistry.—Silver medal, Mr. Ernest A. Umney; certificate of honour, Mr. Stearn.

Materia Medica.—Silver medal, Mr. H. S. A. Long; certificates of honour, Messrs. Stearn and Umney.

This was all the business.

The Winter Session.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE excursions and alarms of Wednesday were so far soothed by the good dinner which followed them that when Professor Dewar took the chair on the next evening he was received by a good average meeting with a round of applause. Proceedings opened as usual by the reading of the minutes of the preceding ordinary and two special meetings, and of the certificates, and all seemed quiet when Mr. CASSAL rose, and in his sweetest manner inquired if the President would take any steps to carry into effect the wishes of the majority at the anniversary meeting, and announce the number of votes recorded for the two nominees for the Presidency. Professor DEWAR called on Mr. Vernon Harcourt to reply, and the EX-PRESIDENT, rising from his place on the front bench, explained the difficulty of the situation, and how it had been found impossible to make the recount on the day of the meeting. He had hoped that it would be generally felt best to accept the result of the election without going into a question of numbers which could serve no useful end.

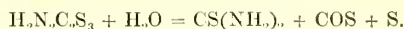
Mr. CASSAL was still unsatisfied, so the PRESIDENT promised to bring the matter before the Council at their next meeting, though he himself would deplore anything which tended to lessen the purely scientific character of their meetings.

The meeting then turned to the consideration of the papers, of which the first was on

THE HYDROLYSIS OF PERTHIOCYANIC ACID.

By F. D. Chattaway, M.A., and H. P. Stevens, B.A.

Carbon oxysulphide is usually prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium thiocyanate. Other actions, however, go on, and the carbon oxysulphide is invariably mixed with carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, hydrocyanic acid, carbon bisulphide, and thiourea. This last has been found to be a decomposition-product of perthiocyanic acid. The paper dealt chiefly with the hydrolysis of this acid. When it is heated with water under pressure or with strong sulphuric acid, thiourea, carbon oxysulphide, and sulphur are formed, thus—



As the action only takes place at a comparatively high temperature, one or other of these products is invariably decomposed. Among the decomposition-products a quantity of a dark liquid was obtained when the hydrolysis was carried on under pressure, which was supposed by the authors to be hydrogen disulphide.

In the discussion Mr. GROVES wished to know if any analysis of the liquid had been made, to which Mr. STEVENS, one of the authors, replied that no analysis had been found possible, seeing the large quantity of free sulphur in the decomposition-product, but that pure hydrogen disulphide had been prepared for comparison, and they were satisfied as to its identity with the liquid found.

The second paper was read by Professor DUNSTAN on behalf of its author, a lady (Miss Katherine J. Williams) studying in the West of England. Some interest was awakened in the paper by the knowledge that Professor Ramsay took an interest in it, but he was not present. Its title was

THE COMPOSITION OF COOKED FISH.

Miss Williams had studied the composition of some twenty-two species of fresh and five of preserved fish after cooking, as well as of oysters in the raw state. She had determined the water, carbon, and hydrogen, the total nitrogen by two methods, the ash, sulphur, phosphorus, fat, proteids, carbohydrates convertible into glucose, the nitrates extracted by dilute alcohol, and the heat of combustion. The results were read at some length by Professor Dunstan, and were of considerable interest to those who like that sort of thing.

Mr. HEHNER and Mr. CASSAL spoke, in the discussion which followed, of the value of Miss Williams's work, while indicating that some of the methods of determination employed were superseded. In answer to questions, Miss WILLIAMS said that the fish in each case had been analysed

in the condition in which it would be eaten. Such tables as the date on which the fish was bought and its price were inserted to show the condition of the fish. Mr. SUTHERLAND asked as to the difference in phosphorus between cooked and uncooked fish, but his question seemed only designed to bring in a story about a mother who made her daughters eat fish to bring about matches; and Miss WILLIAMS's reply was to the effect that little or none of the phosphorus was removed in cooking.

The next paper was

ON THE OXIDATION-PRODUCTS OF ALPHA-GAMMA-DIMETHYL-ALPHA-CHLOROPYRIDINE.

Mr. E. Aston and Professor Norman Collie, Ph.D., F.R.S., were the authors. The substance was prepared by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on pseudoluto styryl, and two isomeric acids were prepared from it—chloromethyl and pyridine carboxylic acids. Neither of the authors was present, and so the Fellows took their coffee sooner after the fish than they did last week.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting in the new rooms, 9 Queen Square, W.C., was held on Thursday evening, April 1, and although the conditions of the house were not favourable to enthusiasm, the score of members present managed to make themselves comfortable. Mr. Charles Morby presided. A paper by Mr. R. Glode Guyer on

THE IODINE VALUE OF ENGLISH BEESWAX

was taken as read. In this paper the author dealt with the constitution of natural beeswax, which has been variously stated; but Mr. Guyer leans to the opinion that it is almost entirely composed of a mixture of free cerotic acid (an aliphatic acid which is a member of the $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ group) and myricin palmitate, in the proportions of 14 to 86. In this case, therefore, the iodine value is the percentage of iodine absorbed by the wax, and not a measure of unsaturated fatty acids, as in the case of fixed oils. Hübl's method was strictly followed, 1 to 1.5 gramme of the wax being dissolved in 50 c.c. of chloroform, and to this 20 c.c. of standard iodine solution was added, and the vessel set aside in a dark place for several hours, with a simultaneous blank experiment; then the unabsorbed iodine was determined. The following are the results obtained:—

Dark yellow beeswax from Barford, three samples, 8.3, 8.09 and 8.5 per cent. I.

Light yellow beeswax from Shillingstone, three samples, 8.0, 7.9, and 7.9 per cent. I.

Dark red beeswax from Bury St. Edmunds, two samples, 8.5 and 8.3 per cent. I.

Light yellow beeswax from Horsham, two samples, 8.6 and 8.4 per cent. I.

Dull brownish wax from Aberdeen, 8.9 per cent. I.

These results are lower than Lewkowitsch and Wright give, but Mr. Guyer's opinion was that pure beeswax will seldom give an iodine value higher than 9 per cent. The utility of this factor was then explained. Thus 5 per cent. of paraffin lowered the figure from 8.15 to 7.7, 10 per cent. to 7.3, and 20 per cent. to 6.5. Tallow, resin, and similar substances increase the figure—e.g., 5 per cent. tallow increased a factor of 9 to 10.7, 10 per cent. to 12.5, and 20 per cent. to 16.

THE NEW BY-LAWS.

THE PRESIDENT opened a discussion on this subject, and in doing so referred to the fact that two or three years ago the Association had forwarded to the Society a resolution urging that the stringency of the Preliminary examination should be increased. He hoped the Association would not go back on the position it had then taken up, but would support the Society in its endeavours to improve the position of pharmacy and those connected with it. He would have liked the Preliminary to have gone somewhat further, so as to include elementary chemistry and physics, and that candidates should be required to pass it three years before their Minor examination. He was not quite so confident about the necessity for the increased Minor fee, and the question which they had to answer was—Is it necessary for all time for registration? If it was needed for carrying out

the law—for securing that greater protection which the trade required—then he approved of it; but he objected to the ten guineas being paid more than once. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting approves of, and strongly supports, the action of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in framing the proposed new by-laws, being of opinion that these are calculated to serve the best interests of pharmacy.

Mr. STROTHER formally seconded the resolution.

Mr. T. MORLEY TAYLOR thought everyone agreed that the Preliminary should be increased in scope, but thought the increased fee would press hardly on those men who, having passed their examinations, would become loyal members of the Society; on the other hand, many men as soon as they got through never contributed anything towards the Society. He would have liked a fee of 5*l.* 5*s.*, and then to pay another 5*l.* 5*s.* after passing the examination for registration.

Mr. E. W. HILL strongly approved of the proposals of the Society, and thought the increased fee would ensure men being better prepared for their examinations. He thought it necessary to consider only the advancement of the better members of the trade, and that it did not matter whether the present examination-fee covered the cost of the examination or not; the main thing was that the Society must be supported.

Mr. MACEWAN wished that the President had had the courage of his convictions and put what he had spoken into his resolution. He was surprised that no sound argument had yet been brought forward in favour of the increased Minor fee. Everybody spoke vaguely about sinews of war and things of that sort, and when one pressed them for the meaning of what they said, it was found that they had not the slightest notion of what was to be done with the money; they simply considered it necessary to support the Council. That was very loyal, but it was not in the circumstances, businesslike, for the fact was that the Society had got deeply into debt, and instead of setting themselves to cut down the extravagances which were the cause of that, the Council asked examination candidates to meet the deficit. He contended that this action was totally unwarranted, that it was hasty, and a sudden struggle to get out of a financial mess.

Mr. C. E. ROBINSON said the present Preliminary examination in no way prepared a man for what he might expect when he came to the Minor, and many men after passing it found themselves totally unfit to tackle such an examination as the Minor, and the fee of 10*l.* 10*s.* would stop those men, who now simply had a flutter at their examination on the off-chance of getting through. He did not think the fee of 10*l.* 10*s.* should be paid more than once, and believed that this was under consideration now.

Mr. A. R. MELHUSH strongly supported the resolution, except that he thought the 10*l.* 10*s.* fee should only be paid once, and that the new regulation should not come into force before 1900. He moved as an amendment that to the resolution should be added the words:—

Except that it considers the fee of 10*l.* 10*s.* for the Minor examination should not be paid more than once, and that the time when the new by-law comes into operation should be extended from 1898 to 1900.

Mr. G. ROE said it seemed clear that the Society's difficulties were due to heavy expenditure on the journal, school, and other departments of its own work, and the Council should set itself to curtail these expenses. He agreed that ten guineas was not a large sum for the qualifying examination, but was not convinced that it was needed, and would like to know what was to be done with it.

Mr. R. GLODE GUYER, who seconded the amendment, thought the increased fee would tend to raise the social position of the Society as well as bring better men into its ranks.

Mr. SUMMERS believed that the increased Minor fee would do nothing of the kind, but would cause further estrangement between the trade and the Society. He was sorry that the members of the Association had not argued the real question at all, which was:—Does the present Minor fee pay or not? It had been shown that it does, and no one had refuted that statement. He had looked into the matter and

found the statement to be quite true. All that was said about universal membership of the Society was so much waste of time; they could not get that without extending the law. Some argued that they could do it by giving every one who passed the examination the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, but the Society had no more right to make payment for that journal part of the examination-fee than the Chemical Society would have in making every one who was an analytical chemist pay something for the publication of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, when six voted for it and four against. It was then put as a substantive motion, and was carried by six to two.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on April 1, Mr. J. Jones (PRESIDENT) in the chair.

DISPENSING DIFFICULTY.

Mr. T. S. WOKES reported that in a recent prescription he had ferri et. quin cit. and pot. citras. and on combining them in rather a concentrated form a precipitate was formed immediately. Mr. H. WYATT, jun., said this was due to the alkalinity of the pot. citras. Mr. WOKES objected to this as an explanation, as he had made the solution slightly acid before mixing, and the same result occurred, but when diluted it went all right. Mr. LEAN said that if the ingredients were dissolved separately as freely as possible, and then added slowly, they would combine all right.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.

Mr. H. B. MORGAN then contributed a humorous paper on "Assistants I have met," in which he detailed some of his experiences of his fellow-chemists in language grave and gay. A song, entitled the "Pharmaceutical Student," which had been written for the occasion, was sung by Mr. COOKE, and was well received.

THE NEW BY-LAWS.

Mr. PROSPER H. MARSDEN, in introducing a discussion on this topic, said he was a supporter of the proposals. They would tend toward the union of pharmacists, and would elevate the position of the chemist. He thought it hard that when a man failed he should have to pay the full fee twice or more, and he would propose that it should be 5*l.* 5*s.* for examination and 5*l.* 5*s.* for registration. The power to do this might be obtained by a new Act. England should have an Act such as they had in Victoria; she had much to learn from continental nations, where a man could only have one shop, where stores could not exist, and where the calling of the pharmacist was recognised as a profession. All who desired the true welfare of chemists should support the Pharmaceutical Society at this juncture.

Mr. J. SMITH, the local Secretary of the Society, concurred with Mr. Marsden's remarks. The *C. & D.* had discussed the proposed alterations mainly on financial grounds, and charged the Society with extravagance in the matter of buildings, and so forth, and particularly in connection with the *Journal*. It was possible for people to make mistakes, and no doubt the Council had made a mistake in connection with the Research Laboratory, but the money had not been wasted. It was true, too, that they had spent a good deal of money during the past few years on the journal, but that, too, was money well spent. He thought it was the duty of pharmacists to recognise the present position of the Pharmaceutical Society—the subscriptions were not enough to meet the requirements, and instead of discussing the matter destructively, which was very easy, the best plan would be to suggest methods by which the case could be met. He did not think the proposal that the deficit should be made up by those who already subscribed, as advocated by the *C. & D.*, was a fair one. As most of the money spent was for the advantage of the whole body of chemists, it was only fair that the expenses should be borne by all, and this fee of 10*l.* 10*s.* would meet the difficulty. Failing this, he thought there would be a collapse; and he urged all present to support the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY held that there was no great hardship in the advance. One strong point brought out recently by

Dr. Symes was the fact that it would cover life registration. The double payment by men who failed appeared unfair, and would constitute a hardship. If the financial position of the Pharmaceutical Society required supporting, it would undoubtedly have to come out of the pockets of the chemists and druggists. While the Council of the Society in the past had been open to considerable criticism, he was under the impression that the present policy was worthy of support and encouragement.

The proposals were also supported by Mr. T. S. WOKES, the PRESIDENT, Mr. M. O. JONES (who had not yet passed the examination), and Mr. H. WYATT, jun., who said he would not discuss the question of the finances of the Society, as they were there to consider the new by-laws, and not to criticise how the Society spent its funds. The 10*l.* 10*s.* fee was deemed necessary by the Council, so that they might not be crippled by want of funds in the good work they were doing, and were likely to do, for the general welfare of pharmacy. It would be a catastrophe to the trade if such a Society ceased to exist, or was limited in its operations. Mr. Wyatt moved—

That this meeting wishes to put on record its appreciation of the by-laws proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society as the best means of raising the status of pharmacy.

This was seconded by Mr. J. SMITH, and carried unanimously.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON SECTION.

THE meeting this week had little in it of interest to the drug-trade. The paper of the evening was by Mr. Oscar Guttmann, the explosives specialist, on "The Chemical Stability of Nitro-compound Explosives." Five members of committee were elected—viz., Messrs. E. J. Bevan, J. B. Knight, Lewis T. Wright, A. R. Ling, and Otto Hehner. We understand that a pharmacist was selected for the committee, but he was not in a position to act this year, and his name was withdrawn at the last moment, too late for another to be elected in his place.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual business-meeting of this local Association was held on April 1, Mr. W. L. Currie (President) in the chair.

The HON. SECRETARY, Mr. Russell, submitted the report of the Council, which stated that the membership of the Association was now 181, or 26 more than last year. There were 126 members in the city, of whom 74 were in business, and there were 53 country members. They began the year with a capital of 50*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The receipts during the year amounted to 70*l.* 3*s.*, and the expenditure was 60*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 59*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The Social Committee showed a deficit of 8*l.* 12*s.* If the "At Home" function was to be continued it would be necessary to make a small charge.

Mr. McKELLAR, Convener of the Social Committee, said he believed that the "At Homes" helped to increase the membership of the Association. After some discussion it was resolved to continue them without charge.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. President, Mr. Daniel Frazer; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John McMillan, Alexander Kinninmont, and J. W. Sutherland. President, Mr. W. L. Currie; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John Foster, Alexander Laing, James Robb, and J. Anderson Russell; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. Watson, Cathcart Road. District Secretaries, Mr. A. McKellar, Southside; Mr. M. Gray, Partick; Mr. A. Millar, North-east; and Mr. Watson, North-west. Librarian, Mr. David Muir. Committee, Messrs. Hugh Lambie, Alex. Boyd, Robert Brodie, Thomas Adam, Alexander Bruce, John Neil, D. S. Robertson, James McMurray, Robert Tocher, J. Arnot, Thomas Dunlop, J. Abbot, and A. Frazer (Paisley), J. Kerr (Greenock), and P. Mitchell (Dumbarton). Auditors, Messrs. James Moir and James Robertson.

A motion was submitted that the night of meeting be changed from Thursday to Friday, and after some discussion it was remitted to the Council with powers to arrange.

Legal Reports.

HAIHN, VIVERS & CO. v. ZIEGELE, SCHNEIDT & CO.

LIBEL ACTION.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Bruce and a common jury, the case of Hahn v. Ziegele, which was an action to recover damages for libel, came on for hearing. Mr. Carson, Q.C., and Mr. Rufus Isaacs were for plaintiffs; and Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., and Mr. English Harrison for defendants.

Mr. Isaacs, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was Mr. Julius Hahn, trading as Hahn, Vivers & Co., importers of foreign and colonial produce, Mincing Lane; and the defendants Messrs. Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., carrying on the same kind of business in Mark Lane. There was an active competition between the two firms, and plaintiff claimed damages for a serious libel in connection with his business which was published by the defendants. Briefly, it was alleged that the defendants wrote to another firm a letter, in which they said that Mr. Vivers was no longer a member of the "famous" firm of Hahn, Vivers & Co., and went on to add: "We hear that this same firm has also perpetrated the same swindles in other places. We know of three such robbing transactions." That letter was written on January 11, 1895. Mr. Hahn was at one time in the employ of the defendants. The reason why he left them had also been misrepresented. A large amount of business was done by both firms in beeswax, and Mr. Hahn went into the market and bought in such quantities as to come into serious competition with the defendants, and because of that they had done their best to injure him by spreading reports as to his methods of business, and intimating reasons why he had left their employ, which were wholly untrue. Finally, in 1896, plaintiff was able to get hold of a letter to a Mr. Prauss containing the statements he had quoted. The letter was not denied, and the defendants had chosen to put on the record a plea of justification. The plaintiff in August 1894 entered into a contract with Mr. J. Huss, of Vienna, for the sale of 3 tons of Saffi beeswax at 122s. per cwt., and as one of the "swindles" the defendants had alleged that plaintiff had delivered Mogador wax adulterated to the extent of 60 to 70 per cent. There were other similar allegations, but he should prove that in everyone of these cases the sales had been by sample transmitted to the intended purchasers, who bought upon sample. His client sold on sample, and guaranteed nothing. There was no complaint from Mr. Huss to plaintiff, although he believed there was some complaint made to Mr. Huss by the ecclesiastical authorities of Tiflis, to whom he sold the wax for candle-making. That, however, had nothing to do with the plaintiff.

Mr. Lawson Walton said they contended that the wax was sold as fine Saffi wax, and the plaintiff was aware that it was a different wax altogether, and coming from a different place.

Mr. Isaacs said that relieved him of a great deal. It seemed to be contended that to call Mogador wax as another wax was a fraud on the purchaser, but he pointed out that Mogador and Saffi were places in the same district. All that was stated on the invoice was that it was beeswax, and his client sent it out as he received it, in the original packages, which clearly showed that it was Mogador wax. He then read a quantity of correspondence, and said that all the statements made as to "swindles" perpetrated by plaintiff, and as to his having been dismissed from defendants' employ on account of his Stock Exchange speculations were absolutely false. He maintained that there was never a more deliberate and malicious libel, and the defendants had set out with the deliberate intention of endeavouring to ruin the plaintiff, the man who had been their bookkeeper, simply because he had got into active competition with them. The falsehoods they had told had had the effect of seriously injuring plaintiff's business and his credit, and therefore he asked the jury to give him adequate compensation.

Mr. Julius Hahn, the plaintiff, called by Mr. Carson, said he was in business in Mincing Lane as an exporter and importer. Previous to 1889 he was for four years bookkeeper to the defendants. Since July, 1889, he had been in busi-

ness on his own account. His business had gradually increased, until in 1893-4 his turn-over was 40,000*l.* a year. He had a partner named Vivers at first, but he left him after nine months. His name remained in the firm by his consent. He (plaintiff) largely exported wax, which he bought on the London market. He bought and sold by sample. In 1894 he sold a quantity to Mr. Huss of Vienna, of which he gave particulars and produced correspondence relating thereto. He also gave particulars of his transactions with other firms, and said that in every case the wax was sold according to sample, and was sent out by him exactly as he received it. He bought when the price of wax was low at the price of 105s. per cwt., and sold at 122s., but he had to pay freight, insurance, &c. His profit on the whole transaction with Mr. Huss was about 53*l.* Having been further examined on the correspondence, he spoke as to the character of the wax supplied by him. There was very little difference between the Saffi and Mogador wax. The places were only eighty miles distant from each other. There was no truth in the statement that he had swindled Mr. Huss. Similar untrue allegations had been made with respect to the Lüneburg Wax Bleaching Company, which still did business with him. When, in August, 1896, he found that the rumours were being circulated, he instructed his solicitor to write for an apology, and the reply was that they were willing to accept service of any writ he might issue. His business had suffered considerably from the false statements which had been made by defendants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton: He was discharged by defendant Mr. Ziegele, and got a month's wages. He was not sent away because of his Stock Exchange transactions. Mr. Ziegele never complained of his taking notes of his business and his customers. His late partner, Mr. Vivers, only brought 100*l.* into the concern. They started with a credit at the bank of about 220*l.* The practice of the trade in former times was to describe wax by the name of the place where it was shipped from, but that was no longer the case in 1894. He would not say that the quality and price of wax depended upon the place from which it came. There was a difference, he admitted, of 60s. per cwt. between the price of Jamaica wax and Mogador, and also a difference between Mogador and Saffi. There was also a difference between wax from Zanzibar, Madras, and the West Indies. The wax was sometimes mixed with paraffin, goats' fat, and tallow, &c. He could not say that Mogador wax was more adulterated than Saffi wax. Mogador wax was most liable to adulteration, but they had the same experience from both places. It might, he thought, be correct to describe wax shipped from Mogador as "fine Saffi wax." He did not understand from Mr. Huss that he required "fine Saffi wax." It was not untrue for him to describe wax sent from Mogador as "fine Saffi wax." As a rule very little stress was put upon the place from whence the wax came, but upon the quality. He was cross-examined in detail as to correspondence with persons whom he had supplied with wax. He did not believe, as had been alleged, that there was any trace of paraffin in the wax he sent out. He would leave the question as to what the effect of paraffin in the wax would be to experts to decide. Mr. Huss paid the full amount of his draft, and no deduction whatever was made. An analysis of Saffi wax produced showed 65 per cent. of adulteration; but that had nothing to do with the wax he sent to Mr. Huss. He was further examined as to other contracts which he had fulfilled, and denied that any of his transactions could be described as "swindles." The hearing of the case was adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Hahn, further cross-examined, said he did not get the letter from Prauss until August, 1896, when Prauss had ceased to be in the employment of Huss & Co.

In re-examination, witness said when he saw the wax, and examined it, he came to the conclusion that it was Saffi wax shipped at Mogador. Huss eventually paid him for the whole of these goods, and he never heard anything more about the transaction. With reference to the Cuban wax, he said Cuban wax at that date was 50 centimes dearer than Mozambique wax.

Mr. Ernest John Parry, analytical chemist, said that on December 5, 1894, he had some samples of wax by post from Messrs. Hahn. The wax was described to him as a

sample from twelve casks of Saffi wax. The sample was a little variable, some portions being rather better than others. Some pieces of *débris* of animals were in the sample. The sample contained 95 per cent. of genuine beeswax. If they were pure, there was practically no chemical distinction between Saffi and Mogador wax; but there were physical properties which a wax-dealer would be better able to discriminate than an analyst. Mogador wax was very frequently adulterated with ceresin, which was a variety of paraffin.

Cross-examined: He had had a great deal of experience in beeswax, and had published papers in some of the chemical journals on the analysis of beeswax. The sample he received from Messrs. Hahn was about 12 oz., and in a large number of fragments. Saffi was not necessarily purer than Mogador. He did not know the composition of that which was not pure wax in the sample he analysed, because he was only asked to return the percentage of pure wax. He would not say it was not paraffin wax that was in the sample. The quality of wax did not chemically vary to any appreciable extent according to the locality from which it came; but he could not give any opinion from the merchant's point of view. All samples of pure beeswax were practically identical from the merchant's point of view; there was a difference in grain texture and hardness, and a merchant who frequently handled wax would be a better judge of these than a chemist. He was aware there was a difference between the value of pure beeswax and Mogador on account of the latter being adulterated. There were small variations in the prices of pure beeswax.

In re-examination, witness said he could not say whether the wax was Saffi or Mogador. The fact of finding 95 per cent. of genuine wax did not enable him to form an opinion as to where it came from. As a rule he did not know the origin of the samples of wax he had for analysis.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. English Harrison, in opening the defence, said the plaintiff did not seem to have had much experience in the beeswax trade, or to know the ins and outs of the beeswax trade. It appeared from the documents that the plaintiff had supplied three parcels of wax under names which were absolutely incorrect. He had bought Cuban wax and sold it as Mozambique; he had supplied Mogador wax as fine Saffi wax; and he had supplied as Antilles wax, wax which came from Zanzibar or the Madras coast. Mr. Huss stipulated for a fine Saffi wax, but was supplied with Mogador wax, and a similar state of things existed in the other cases. The port of origin was a matter of great importance, because (as the witnesses for the defence would say) wax coming from different ports varied in quality. Mr. Hahn, having documents showing the port of origin, sought to protect himself by saying that he did not notice the documents; and he further said that having sold the wax by sample he was free from all responsibility. He (Mr. English Harrison) submitted that was not so—that where wax was sold under a particular description it was no answer to say something was delivered which was as good as fine Saffi wax. The learned counsel then referred to the complaints made by the three purchasers, and said that if that was the way Mr. Hahn conducted his business he was not surprised to hear there were rumours in the market. The defendant did not invent the word "swindle" which was used by Mr. Huss in the course of an application for advice and assistance. All through this transaction the defendant's letters had been marked "Private." Under these circumstances he ventured to think it was hard upon the defendant to come down upon him and say he was to be held responsible in such an action as this. He submitted under the very peculiar circumstances of this case, and the mode in which this letter was written to Mr. Prauss, this was a privileged occasion. It was Mr. Hahn, and not the defendant, who had dragged all this into publicity.

John Boersling, proprietor of the Lüneburg Wax Bleaching Works, said his was the largest bleaching establishment in Germany. He had had 30 years' experience in the wax trade, and examined a thousand tons of wax per year. In 1894 he had a letter from Mr. Hahn in October, 1894, enclosing samples of Antilles wax. He wrote for a larger sample, but he did not get it at the right time. The wax sent was inferior to the sample; it was 30 to 50m. cheaper than the Antilles wax, and was strongly adulterated, although

he asked for pure wax. He had portions of it analysed. Ultimately he ordered the wax to be returned to Mr. Hahn, as it was useless to him.

In cross-examination witness said from the look of the wax he could tell it was not Antilles wax.

Mr. Hugo Gräf, in the employ of Messrs. Meyer & Co., and manager of the beeswax branch of their business, said he had had a good deal of experience in wax. Saffi wax and Mogador wax were different kinds of wax. Saffi wax was the better of the two. One could be distinguished from the other by looking at them. Saffi wax was a fine, even, yellow wax, and had a certain hardness in comparison with Mogador wax, which was always adulterated. Saffi wax was 20s. per cwt. dearer than Mogador wax. Mozambique wax was superior to Cuban, and dearer by 5s. to 10s. per cwt., Antilles wax was better than that coming from Zanzibar and Madras, the former being about 15s. to 20. per cwt. dearer. If Saffi wax were sold it would not be a good delivery to deliver Mogador wax, nor would the delivery of Cuban and Zanzibar wax be a good delivery for Mozambique and Antilles wax respectively. It was very important that the port of origin should be correctly described.

Cross-examined: Saffi wax was not usually guaranteed pure; but it was not adulterated, as far as he knew, until 1894. To send a man buying large quantities of wax Mogador for Saffi wax would be a very clumsy kind of swindle. To his knowledge, there never was any pure Mogador. Mr. Hahn was charging at Odessa 5s. per cwt. for his wax under the genuine Saffi price. In London they only bought on sample. If a merchant in London sent out wax according to the sample there was no fraud, in his opinion. Very recently his firm had had a complaint that the wax they sent out was adulterated, but no claim was made because the wax was not guaranteed as pure. Last year they took some Chilean wax back because the customer did not like it. (Laughter.) In this case there was no sample submitted, and the stipulation was for fine beeswax.

Mr. Roper, managing clerk to the broker who sold the Cuban wax, agreed that, as a rule, Saffi wax was better than Mogador, though he had seen it the other way. Generally, he agreed with the evidence of the previous witness.

Cross-examined: People bought wax on the quality of the sample.

Mr. G. A. Marshall, of 36 Mincing Lane, broker, said that, comparing Mogador with Saffi wax, Saffi was the better of the two. He had never heard of Mogador wax being delivered as Saffi wax. It was not proper to deliver the Mogador wax he sold to the plaintiff as Saffi wax. Every kind of wax carried its own name, and was dealt with on the market by that name. He also sold some Madras wax to the plaintiff. That was an inferior wax to the West Indian wax.

Cross-examined: To the buyer no description of the wax was given; it was simply described as beeswax.

In re-examination witness said that where the wax was described as a particular kind of wax you were bound to deliver that kind of wax.

Mr. Augustus Ziegele, the senior partner, and defendant in the action, agreed with Mr. Gräf's evidence as to the different kinds of wax. Huss had been a customer of theirs for thirty-seven years. He parted company with Mr. Hahn because he did not approve of his conduct, but he had no feeling against him. He wrote the letter complained of in good faith. He had never mentioned Huss's complaint to anybody in the market. Up to the time of the solicitor's letter he had not mentioned anything of the circumstances to anybody. Since the action he had been chaffed about it, because Mr. Hahn and his friends had been telling people he should be imprisoned, and all sorts of things.

Cross-examined: Do you say now Mr. Hahn has been engaged in a swindle?—I do.

And in three robbing transactions?—I do.

In further cross-examination, witness said that until the correspondence commenced he only knew of the transaction with Huss. Asked on what he based the statement that the firm of Hahn was worth nothing, he said he based it on the information he got from brokers in Mincing Lane; but he could not name any of them. It was true they had to dismiss Hahn on account of Stock Exchange speculations, but he did not know what they were. (Laughter.) He did

not tell Hahn that he was being dismissed because of Stock Exchange speculations. Before he wrote the letter he had been making similar statements to those contained in it to Mr. Prauss. It was not usual for his firm to guarantee the purity of Safi wax. He refused to apologise or withdraw before the action was brought, because he did not wish to advertise Hahn all over the Continent.

In re-examination, witness said he intended his letter to Prauss to be private, though it was not so marked. The plaintiff was not a serious competitor of their firm.

This was the defendant's case.

Counsel addressed the jury.

Mr. Justice Bruce, in summing up, left it for the jury to say whether they thought the defendant was justified in the charges he had made against the plaintiff on any of the grounds alleged, and whether they thought the occasion was privileged. If they thought that the defendant was not justified then the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. He need not address them on the question of damages, because the charge undoubtedly was a serious one, and of course if it were unjustifiable it would be for the jury to mark their sense of it.

The jury retired at 5.5, and at 5.30 returned into Court with a verdict for plaintiff.

Damages 500*l*.

A DISPUTED GUM TRANSACTION.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Tuesday the hearing of the case of Sanderson *v.* Halden, which was commenced on Saturday, was concluded before Mr. Justice Collins and a special jury.

Mr. Stevenson, who appeared for plaintiff, said that the latter, who had purchased from a Mr. Chas. Day a sample barrel of Sierra Leone copal gum, resold it to defendant, a Birmingham merchant, for 13*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. Defendant approved of it, and ordered a ton of the same kind at 1*s*. 7½*d*. a pound, and it was supplied, the price being 182*l*. Defendant used a quantity of the value of 30*l*. 2*s*. 10*d*, and then represented that the gum was not up to sample, and claimed damages from plaintiff to the amount of 60*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. for breach of contract. The plaintiff now alleged, however, that whilst the gum was in possession of defendant he allowed it to become mixed with gum of a different description; but, not knowing that fact before, he defended an action brought against him by Day to recover 178*l*. 7*s*. 7*d*., and a verdict was given against him by Mr. Justice Mathew when the case was heard, as it was proved at the trial that the gum supplied by Day was equal to sample. Plaintiff therefore now claimed 233*l*. as damages for breach of contract and for negligence on the part of the defendant in allowing the gum to be mixed with other gum whilst it was in his possession.

Mr. Cock, Q.C., with whom was Mr. C. C. Scott, submitted a general denial of all plaintiff's allegations, and said that the gum delivered to defendant was not equal to sample. It was also denied that the gum whilst in defendant's possession became mixed with other gum.

Expert evidence as to the analysis of the gum having been heard at considerable length, the jury, without hearing counsel, stated that they had come to the unanimous conclusion that there had been no adulteration by the defendant, and that the gum was up to sample. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant, with costs.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

COMMITTAL ORDERS.

IN the Westminster County Court on Tuesday orders for committal were made against defendants named Goodwin, said to be the proprietor of a skin preparation living in good style at Chelsea; and Cowley, described as a chemist in a good way of business at Hackney, in both cases for goods supplied in the way of trade.

ACTION AGAINST THE FRAME FOOD COMPANY.

IN the Wandsworth County Court on Monday, before Judge Lushington and a jury, in the case of Trimmer *v.* The Frame Food Company, the plaintiff sought to recover 150*l*. damages

for personal injuries sustained owing to the alleged defective condition of a machine upon which he was set to work.

The plaintiff's case was that on October 2, last year, he was employed in the machine-room, and owing to the table of one of the machines having been propped up with a wooden strut he caught his foot in it, and was thrown against the rollers of an adjoining machine. The result was that both his hands were caught and crushed in the rollers of the machine, and the injuries sustained were of a most serious and permanent character.

The defence was that the accident was the result of the plaintiff's own carelessness, but, after hearing the evidence, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at 75*l*.

HENRY HEATH HELLIER, OF LYDD.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

HENRY HEATH, *alias* Henry Heath Hellier, who, as has been already reported, was charged with seven offences under the Bankruptcy Act, by unlawfully obtaining credit to the extent of 20*l*. and upwards without informing his creditors that he was an undischarged bankrupt, appeared at the East Kent Quarter Sessions at Canterbury on Tuesday. His Honour Judge Self presided, and about a dozen other Justices were present. The prosecution was conducted on behalf of the Treasury by Mr. G. E. Dering, and Heath was defended by Mr. G. F. Hohler. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The indictment charged him with having obtained credits of 20*l*. and upwards from Thos. H. Clayton, of the Bryn Malby Collieries, near Wrexham; from Messrs. Keevil & Best, of Cow Cross Street, London, provision merchants; from Messrs. Avery & Co., seal-makers, London; from Messrs. Williams & Norgate, booksellers, Edinburgh & London; from Messrs. Jones & Co., furniture dealers, London; from Messrs. Richmond & Co. (Limited), stove manufacturers, Warrington; from Messrs. Willer & Riley, provision merchants, Spa Road, Southampton; and from Messrs. Wain, wire-mattress manufacturers, without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

Mr. Dering, in opening the case, said the prisoner's real name was Hellier, but in all these transactions he called himself Hy. Heath. Mr. Dering described Heath's bill-heads, with which, he remarked, Heath evidently tried to inspire confidence. On these he called his place at Lydd Heath House—"after his own good name." He called himself a trade valuer and arbitrator; at the top of his bill-heads was "Foreign indents"—he could not quite make out what that meant; it was rather mysterious, but impressive—"via Newhaven." Telegraph code, "W. & D." Telegraphic address, "Heath, Lydd." Then came the motto, "Non nobis domine, Henry Heath, C.B.U."

Mr. Hohler: Court of Bankruptcy, Undischarged. (Laughter).

Mr. Dering quoted a letter of the defendant's to Richmond & Co., saying that he held letters from them and their solicitors showing that the amount due was under 20*l*. That, Mr. Dering said, showed that prisoner knew perfectly well what the law was on the subject. He also said in the letter that he had the authority of counsel's opinions that the letters C. B. U. sufficiently disclosed the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt. He had also written to Messrs. Willer & Riley asking them to withdraw from the prosecution. Then they could call on him, and he would pay them a sum of money down, and give security for the balance. He appealed to them to mix judgment with mercy, spare him the agony of his trial, and thus restore a loving father to his little children and sorrowing wife. A mass of evidence was called, and each witness was asked if he knew what the letters C. B. U. meant. In every case the reply was a negative one.

Mr. Hohler, for the defence, contended that by placing the letters C.B.U. after his name Heath had taken every reasonable precaution to disclose to his creditors the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

His Honour made some severe remarks respecting Heath's career, and expressed pleasure at the prisoner having been brought to the court. He advised the jury that in his opinion the letters C.B.U. could not convey the meaning suggested.

Without retiring, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his Honour said the sentence of the Court would be that prisoner was sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour on each of the seven counts (an eighth not being gone into); the first four years would run concurrently, and the last three concurrently following the first four. Thus the accused receives a sentence of two years' hard labour, and by the way in which it was passed he will receive no remission, but will have to serve the full twenty-four calendar months.

The goods enumerated last week, together with a quantity of other stock found at Heath House and Myrile Villa by the police, were sold by auction, and realised 66*l.* 13*s.* This will be dealt with by the Official Receiver of the Hastings Bankruptcy Court under Heath's failure, at Hawkhurst, on April 8, 1893. It is stated that some time before his arrest Heath procured a large supply of "Daisy powders." He flooded the town with circulars headed "Daisy! Daisy!! Heath is the man to cure the headache." Another chemist's article dealt in by Heath was Dr. Williams's dentrifice, which he disposed of at three for a shilling, one-third their retail value.

SAXLEHNER v. APOLLINARIS COMPANY.

ON April 2 before Mr. Justice Kekewich, Mr. Warmington, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs in this case, applied in reference to his Lordship's order directing that an account of profits should be taken. It would be most convenient that this should be taken before the Official Referee. His Lordship's order did not mention the tribunal before which the accounts should go.

His Lordship said that was not usual, and asked if the case was going further.

Mr. Warmington said his learned friend did not know, nor did he know further than that he should allow the other side to take the first step. The examination of the accounts would probably involve questions of advertising, and there must be a cross-examination, the result being, after all, a reference to one of the Examiners or a Special Examiner. The parties therefore had better try to deal with the question of accounts once and for all. He had no preference for the Official Referee if the other side objected and could point out a better plan.

Mr. Warrington, Q.C., for the defendants, said going before the Official Referee would involve a number of appointments, and the presence of counsel, and perhaps of leading counsel. He supported the suggestion that the books should be gone through before the chief clerk.

As the result of considerable discussion it was arranged that if the parties could agree upon a gentleman the accounts should come before a special Referee, otherwise it would go before the Official Referee. No order was made as to the costs of this motion.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

ALLEGED WATER IN GLYCERINE—SOMERSET HOUSE DISAGREES WITH THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

AT Sunderland Petty Sessions, on April 3, the adjourned case against Tobetta Thompson, grocer, of Southwick, was heard. Mr. Stock, county analyst, Darlington, had certified that the sample obtained from defendant contained 9 per cent. of water. This was disputed, and the reserved portion of the purchase had been sent to Somerset House. Mr. Crow, who appeared for the defendant, now submitted a certificate from the Government Laboratory, Somerset House, dated March 22, and signed by R. Bannister, F.I.C., and G. Lewin, F.I.C., as follows:—

We hereby certify that we have analysed the glycerine, and find it is the strength required by the British Pharmacopoeia. It has a specific gravity 1.2492 at 60° Fahr., the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia being prescribed to be about 1.25. We are of opinion, therefore, that the sample in question does not contain any excess of water.

Mr. Laidlaw, the inspector, contended that the final decision did not rest with Somerset House authorities, but after some discussion the Chairman announced that the summons would be dismissed, and costs allowed.

Mr. Crow asked that the entire costs to which defendant

had been put should be allowed. This was not the first time he had found the county analyst at fault, and if the prosecution made such errors, and put defendants to unnecessary expense, they ought to pay. He asked for the costs of his client's full day's business, which he had to leave so as to attend court, and also his own costs for two days' attendance before the Bench. From the first he said he would stand or fall by the report from Somerset House. Mr. Laidlaw objected, on the ground that the prosecution never applied for costs.

The Bench acceded to Mr. Crow's request, and granted the costs asked for, which amounted in all to 3*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. OF ADULTERATION.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE & CHARMAN, carrying on business at 185 Lavender Hill, were summoned at the South Western Police Court for selling arrowroot which was found to contain 100 per cent. of borax. Mr. Young said he did not know what the consequences would have been if it had been given to a child in a pudding. The Inspector: Death. Mr. Young pressed for a heavy penalty, as it was a most flagrant case. The defence was that the drawer was wrongly marked, and the borax was placed in it by mistake. Mr. Francis said there had been gross negligence, and fined the defendants 5*l.* They were also fined 10*s.* for selling sago which contained 100 per cent. of tapioca.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

MR. FRANCIS BLACK WRIDE, chemist and druggist, Andover was summoned at the local Petty Sessions on March 30 for having in his possession for use in trade two weights which were unjust. Inspector David Bayley stated that on visiting Mr. Wride's premises he found amongst the other weights a 7-lb. iron weight 3 dr. short, and a 2-lb. weight 1 dr. short. Mr. Black pleaded guilty, but explained that about ten days prior to the Inspector's visit a new manager had arrived. He had given his previous manager strict instructions to have the weights properly attended to. These weights, he thought, must have been left behind by the previous tenant, who dealt in old articles, and he assured the Bench that he had no knowledge of their existence, and that they were never used. He also pointed out that he had been in business in Southampton for forty-three years, and had never had any case brought against him before. The Bench considered that only a technical offence had been committed, and imposed a fine of 1*s.*, with 11*s.* costs.

A PATENT-DYE APPEAL.

IN the Court of Appeal, on Thursday, Lords Justices Lindley, A. L. Smith, and Rigby had before them the case of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik v. H. Johnson & Co. and the Basle Chemical Company, on appeal by the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice North, who had granted an injunction restraining the Basle Chemical Company, their servants, agents, &c., from importing, or assisting to import, into this country any dyes or colouring-matter in infringement of the plaintiffs' patents, with an inquiry as to damages and costs. The case was only against the Basle Chemical Company, the other defendants, Johnson & Co., having had judgment given against them by default. The defendants did not dispute the validity of the patent in question, which had reference to a dye known as "Yellow tea," used for wool, but they raised the defence that they were foreign subjects residing in and carrying on business at Basle, and that they were not in any manner subject to the jurisdiction of the English Court. They further alleged that they had not made, exercised, or practised, the alleged infringements in the United Kingdom, and that they had not imported or brought them into this country. The Basle Company contended that the order for the yellow dye was received from Johnson & Co. in Basle, and delivered to his agent in that place.

Lord Justices Lindley and A. L. Smith came to the conclusion that the defendants were not within the jurisdiction of the English Court, and accordingly allowed the appeal, with costs here and below.

Lord Justice Rigby differed, holding that the action of the

defendants was a continuing one, and they could not seek to escape liability by the ingenious method they had adopted.

The appeal was allowed. Plaintiffs intimated that there would probably be an appeal to the House of Lords.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, before the Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton), Albert Crepin, chemist's assistant, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with having maliciously published a false and defamatory libel of and concerning Edward Charles Ludwig Kresel.

Mr Kemp, Q.C., appeared for the defence.

Mr. C. J. Peale, who prosecuted, said the prisoner was charged with having published four alleged libels on the prosecutor in the form of postcards. The prosecutor, Mr. Kresel, was a Swede, and a member of Heidelberg University. He had invented a food-extract called "Kresel's Alimentary Food Extract," and last year he became acquainted with a Mr. Warsany, with whom he started in business to work his patents. Works were taken, where the food-extract was manufactured. The prisoner was the nephew of the prosecutor's wife, and was employed in the business. Eventually disputes arose between Mr. Kresel and Mr. Warsany, which resulted in a Chancery suit being commenced by Mr. Warsany against Mr. Kresel. The prisoner seemed to have sided with Mr. Warsany, and, it was alleged, sent postcards to various persons. On these Mr. Kresel was described as a "fraud," &c., and it was stated that he was "swindling both the lawyers and his creditors." It was alleged that the postcards were in the prisoner's handwriting.

The Common Serjeant having ascertained that the civil proceedings were still pending between the parties, after discussion between counsel, said he should exercise his discretion and discharge the jury, and postpone the case pending the disposal of the civil action. The jury were discharged, and the prisoner was released on bail until the next sessions.

PARRE'S STORES, LIMITED, Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames, are appealing against the refusal of the Borough magistrates to renew their wine-licence, and the appeal will be heard at the Surrey Quarter Sessions held at the County Hall, Kingston, on Friday, April 9.

MR ALFRED HIGGS, J.P., chemist, Kingston-on-Thames who was fined for selling arsenical soap not containing arsenic, in December last, is suing the manufacturers, Messrs. Yardley & Co., Limited, for expenses incurred, and damages. The case will be tried at the Kingston County Court next month.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

R. CHARLES E. DUNGATE, Druggist, South Bank.

THE examination of this debtor took place at the last sitting of the Stockton Bankruptcy Court. In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that until April, 1895, he acted as manager for Mr. Hylton Taylor, chemist, of Middlesbrough. In that month he purchased the business of that gentleman for 200*l.*, and as he had not the necessary capital of his own he borrowed it of Mr. Kendra, an uncle of his landlord, who said he would lend him the money rather than he should go to a money-lender. Debtor gave Mr. Kendra a promissory note for the 200*l.* he borrowed, by which he undertook to repay 250*l.*, by instalments of 7*l.* per month. He subsequently borrowed another 30*l.* of Mr. Kendra. Subsequently debtor was sued by Mr. Kendra, whereupon he filed his petition in bankruptcy. He filed a statement of affairs disclosing liabilities amounting to 342*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and assets, after deducting the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, amounting to 21*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The examination was adjourned.

Re GEORGE HANDEL OPENSHAW, formerly carrying on business in co-partnership with James Booth, under the style of Booth & Openshaw, as a Chemist and Druggist.

At the Blackburn Bankruptcy Court, on April 7, this debtor came up for his adjourned public examination. Mr. T. Platts appeared for the debtor, and Mr. Carter for the trustee, Mr. T. Hindle, of Darwen. A further adjournment for a month was asked for by Mr. Platts, he stating that there had been some misunderstanding as to giving up certain private papers until the debtor had had an opportunity of furnishing a proper account. The one filed was not satisfactory. Mr. Carter agreed that the account furnished was not satisfactory, and he did not oppose the application for an adjournment. Since the last examination he had had certain figures inquired into, and it was found that from July, 1895, down to the time debtor left Blackburn, there was no account. The debtor expressed a desire to make an explanation in regard to the papers, which, he said, were in the hands of Mr. Howes, and, having done so, added that he would furnish as good an account as he could, and would go to any expense in so doing. The Official Receiver: That sounds very well, but it appears to me that you were quite content to let the Official Receiver run about after you while you did nothing at all. If a man cannot pay he should do his best to satisfy his creditors. The examination was adjourned until May 12.

Deed of Arrangement.

Graham, Matthew, the Bars House, Chester, veterinary surgeon.

Trustees, Henry J. Price, Newgate Street, Chester, accountant, and another. Secured creditors, 47*l.* 4*s.* Dated, March 30; filed, April 3. Liabilities unsecured, 417*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Estimated net assets, 504*l.* 10*s.*

The following are scheduled as creditors:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Adams & Richards, Welnesbury | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Barnes Brothers, Chester | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Brassey, E., Chester | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Chapman, — Eaton | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixon & Co. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Dodds, — Clotton | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham, W. A., Glasgow | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham, R. D., Glasgow | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Newell, Mrs., Chester | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Parry, — Chester (about) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Parry Eva, Chester (about) | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Parry Albert, Chester (about) | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Potts, Potts & Gardiner, Chester | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn, — Chester | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Rae, William, Chester | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Richardson & Co. (Limited), Leicester | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Roberts & Co., Chester | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Shaw, Miss, Chester | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith & Son, Chester | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Shone & Adams, Chester (about) | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor, Dr., Chester | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ten Coal Exchange Company (Limited), Chester | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Tushingham, John, Rowton | 14 | 0 | 0 |

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Blackie, J. T. C., and **Ellwood, J.**, ammonia distillers and general drysalts, Manchester, under the style of Brown & Co.

King, C. M., and **Lamb, H.**, Preston, physicians and surgeons, under the style of King & Lamb.

Fletcher, F. B., and **Pater, E. R.**, chemists and druggists, East Retford, under the style of Fletcher & Pater.

"The Kinninmont Prize" (Annual Competition, 1897).

Intending competitors for this prize (value three guineas) are reminded that their names should be sent in before the end of April to the Secretary, William L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

New Companies and Company News.

FORMALIN HYGIENIC COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and deal with certain patented inventions for the manufacture of "Formalin" and other kindred chemical products, and for apparatus to be used in connection therewith.

SCARLET FERRIC OXIDE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in metals, oils, paints, varnishes, pigments, chemicals, acids, &c., carried on under the style of "The Scarlet Ferric Oxide Company," at the Scarlet Ferric Oxide-works, Talywain, Pontypridd.

RHODIAN PURIFIER (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and develop a discovery called "The Rhodian Purifier" for the treatment of water, milk, all food-products, beverages, &c., by which means micro-organisms, disease-germs, and impurities are instantaneously neutralised and so rendered harmless to health and life. Registered without articles of association.

CLAYTON ANILINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 140,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of the Clayton Aniline Company (Limited) from its liquidator, and to manufacture and deal in benzole, aniline and all other products of coal and coal-tar, dye-stuffs, acids, alkalis, and other chemicals, oils, soaps, colours, pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, &c. The first directors are Max Baerlein, Chas. Dreyfus, Wm. J. Dornung, Frank R. Hesse, and Wm. Sumner.

HOMOCEA (LIMITED).—This business has been offered to the public during the week. The capital is 250,000*l.*, in 125,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of 1*l.* each, and 125,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. The present issue is of the preference shares only, as 100,000 of the ordinary shares are allotted to the vendors in part payment of the purchase consideration, and the other 25,000 are held in reserve to provide further working capital as required. The vendors take 185,000*l.*, 85,000*l.* of which is in cash. The present working capital is therefore 40,000*l.*

BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED).—The first annual report of the New Company to December 31, 1896, has been issued. It will be remembered that this company was formed to take over the former business of the same name, and this has been duly carried out. The directors state that the business of the company shows a continuation of that improvement which was reported last year, there being a satisfactory increase in both sales and profits. After deducting bad debts and reserving 350*l.* for doubtful debts, there is a profit for that year of 3,332*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* (against 3,344*l.* 5*s.* in 1895), to which is added the balance of profit from 1895 (197*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*), making a total of 3,530*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, out of which has been paid the interest on debentures and full dividends on the preference shares amounting to 2,223*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* This leaves an available balance of 1,306*l.* 19*s.*, out of which the directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent., which will absorb 958*l.* 11*s.* and leaving a balance of 348*l.* 8*s.*, which it is proposed to place to the reserve fund. The gross sales for the year amounted to 167,936*l.* against 164,377*l.* in 1895.

BOOT'S CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN) (LIMITED).—The prospectus of this company (registration particulars of which we gave last week) has been issued. The authorised capital is 160,000*l.*, consisting of 90,000 6-per-cent. preference shares and 70,000 ordinary shares, all of which are 1*l.* each. The present issue consists of 47,000 of each class of shares, but the whole of these ordinary shares are taken by Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited), the vendors, in part payment for the property, and that company guarantees the 6-per-cent. dividend on the preference shares for ten years, but reserves the right to repurchase such shares any time after March 31, 1902, at 25*s.* each. Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited) is the original company formed by Mr. Jesse Boot. Some five years ago Boot's (Limited) was formed, and took over from the parent company the Midland and

Eastern businesses of the company. The new company (the Western), takes over forty-four businesses, nine of which are in Birmingham, four in Liverpool, four in Manchester, two in Bristol, and one each in Chester, Warrington, Southport, Macclesfield, Stafford, Nuneaton, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Walsall, Wednesbury, Leamington, Coventry, Rugby, Redditch, Weston-super-Mare, Bath, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Swansea, Newport, Llanelli, Pontypridd, Aberdare, Taunton, and Jersey, together with several others for which negotiations are proceeding. The prospectus does not give particulars of the financial position of these businesses, and it is provided that preference shareholders will not have the right to a vote at meetings of the company except in the event of their dividends not having been paid. The directors of the new company are Mr. H. Doughty Browne, J.P., Chairman of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway; Mr. W. B. Thorpe, Director of the Nottingham Joint-stock Bank; and Mr. Jesse Boot.

Marriages.

POTTER—BONNETT.—On April 3, at Peckham Park Road Baptist Chapel, Henry Arthur Potter, pharmaceutical chemist, of the firm of Potter & Clarke, to Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred Bonnett, Peckham.

SMITH—WEST.—On April 7, at St. Matthew's, Stretford, by the Rev. Benjamin Davies, William Anderson, eldest surviving son of John Smith, Forfar, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas West, chemist, Stretford.

Deaths.

ACKERMAN.—On April 3, at 100 Cotham Brow, Bristol, Theophilus Ackerman, M.P.S., late of Redcliff Hill. Aged 75.

BAGLEY.—On March 27, Mr. Thomas Joseph Bagley, chemist and druggist, High Street, Wolstanton, Staffs. Aged 55.

BLATCHLEY.—On April 2, Mr. Thomas Blatchley, chemist, The Green, Yeadon. Aged 67.

BOWKER.—On April 1, at Royds House, Walkley Lane, Heckmondwike, Mr. Geo. Bowker, manufacturing chemist. Aged 60.

HERBERT.—On March 19, Mr. Henry Seaton Herbert, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Liverpool. Aged 36.

JEFFERY.—On April 4, suddenly, at 26 High Street, Tring, Herts, Mr. George Jeffery, chemist and druggist. Aged 59.

PICKARD.—Mr. Edgar Pickard, one of the founders of the Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Company (Limited), died at his residence in Altrincham on March 27. He was in his 36th year.

STANING.—On March 30, at Newington Villas, Hull, Mr. William Staning. Aged 77. Mr. Staning was an old Hull chemist, who retired from business some years since. He was father of Mr. Walter Staning, the present President of the Hull Chemists' Association, at whose house he has died.

WARDLEY.—On March 28, at Tunbridge, Mrs. Wardley, wife of the late Rev. Mr. Wardley and mother of Mr. Samuel Frederick Wardley, chemist. Aged 74.

WHIGHAM.—On April 4, at Hawkhurst, Kent, Helen (Nellie), the dearly-loved younger daughter of John and Anne Whigham, and sister of Robert L. Whigham, pharmaceutical chemist, 22 Brook Street, W. Aged 30. Pneumonia after influenza.

BAD SHELLAC.—Ulzer and Defris state that shellac is sold which consists of a mixture of shellac and ordinary colophonium.

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THE COUNCIL AND THE BY-LAWS.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, after a month's
consideration, have endorsed with significant unanimity their
own demand for a double fee from examination candidates.
They have found it necessary to modify their new proposals

in respect of the fees to be paid by candidates at examinations subsequent to the first at which they present themselves, and this modification necessitates the repetition of the first reading of the new by-laws, and, in order to get the third reading through before the date of the annual meeting, a special Council meeting is called between this and the regular one in May. Against the demand, however, that candidates shall pay for the extravagances of the Society there is no shadow of protest in the Council. The Society wants the money—cannot indeed keep up its present style of living without some more income—and this is regarded as an abundantly sufficient reason for grinding it out of the trade. The idea that members of the Pharmaceutical Society should pay two guineas a year if they have two guineas' worth of service, or if they continue to pay only one guinea should only have one guinea's worth of return, is a principle which would be a sound one in any other than a pharmaceutical assembly; but with such it is treason. The Council is a well-drilled body, and we did not much expect anything but the correct official tune from that source.

"I have often thought," said Lord Salisbury, speaking recently to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, "how strange is the contrast between men in their individual and in their collective capacities." The observation is well worth keeping in mind. The average member of the Pharmaceutical Council would never dream of avoiding his just debts in his own business or personal life; but collectively these same men seem to abandon conscience altogether. It would be ridiculous to assume that all the twenty-one of them have cast up the figures of their financial statements so queerly as not to see that they are spending on Society matters a great deal more than the guinea they pay for them. We showed a fortnight ago that they are getting for it what costs at least 35s.; and this includes nothing for legal business, for examination-work, for the protection of which we are hearing so much just now, for all the public work of the Society. It is exclusively spent on matters in which outsiders have no part or lot. The balance is paid for out of the profit made out of the candidates at the present time, after those candidates have paid abundantly for everything that can reasonably be charged against them—for examination, for registration, and for legal protection for the rest of their lives. Why are these figures not contradicted? They have been, indeed, admitted by everyone who has looked into them. The allegations at first made on behalf of the Council's policy that the examinations do not pay have been dropped without a word of apology. Men who have not grasped the controversy still get up at every meeting and repeat the parrot cry that candidates get the benefit of the Society's work and pay nothing for it; but disputants who understand what they are talking about are shy now of that fallacy. We have shown beyond all cavil that they not only pay for all that the Society does for them, but for a great deal of what the Society does for itself; and still it is held to be a just thing to bleed them further.

Last month Mr. Hampson did his colleagues a service by coining the phrase "Sinews of War" in respect to the ten-guinea Minor fee, and it caught on admirably. It was the very phrase for these belligerent times; it seemed to express so much—visions of stores, of cutters, of Scotch doctors, and other enemies of true pharmacy, sprang to one's mind when the phrase struck the ear for the first time. We asked what it meant, but have received no reply. We cannot be far wrong, however, if we judge by what the last sinews of war were used for. These were obtained in 1892 with an increased Minor fee, but a foretaste was given in 1891, when there was a rush of 1,568 Minor candidates, as compared with 1,170 in 1892. Where has the money gone?

Certainly not in law, the cost of which was 131l. in 1892, there was a profit of 28l. in 1893, and 1894 and 1895 were rather costly—viz., 779l. and 771l. But there was no increase at all equivalent to this in any other department but one, which is mentioned below:—

| | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Examination fees .. | 6,353 | 8,061 | 8,117 | 8,749 | 9,824 | 8,740 |
| .. expenses .. | 3,159 | 4,016 | 3,048 | 3,240 | 3,344 | 3,428 |
| <i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> cost .. | 875 | 1,305 | 1,347 | 1,663 | 2,234 | 3,595 |

So the war from 1891 to 1895 meant the Society's *Journal*! Now we shall hear no more about "the sinews of war"; it touched the spot too roughly, so Mr. Storrar has provided the new and coming argument, and it has been endorsed by some of his colleagues—viz., that all the work of the Society is good for the whole trade, and should be paid for accordingly by the trade, whether the blessings bestowed are realised or appreciated or not. This is an argument which it seems to us may be left alone. It is scarcely possible that the Privy Council will sanction anything so absurd as that qualification to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist is to be dependent on a subscription to a Society with which the candidate may or may not be in sympathy. Moreover, the Council of the Society have yet to disprove our statement that their need of money is due simply and solely to their own reckless expenditure, and also they have to prove that the revenue from all sources and for all purposes is insufficient if the journal did not absorb thousands every year. The Council now admit that it is sufficient, but they hedge round the real point at issue—viz., that their journal is the cause of their embarrassment. They have, it seems, faith in that scheme turning out a success, and we go so far with them in that faith as to say that instead of taking money from Minor candidates to carry it to completion they should do justice to the trade by issuing debenture stock on the security of their journalistic property. There is no need for the ten-guinea fee at all if they do that.

FANCY TITLES

It is not surprising that chemists, especially those who live within Mr. Inspector Walter Tyler's sphere of influence, should be examining their labels from other than artistic points of view. Our revered ancestors in the drug-trade had only to consider, when they introduced a medicinal or a toilet novelty, what title would most effectively recommend it to the favour of their customers. A good deal of poetic licence was allowed, and perhaps expected. So arose the popular trade in bears' grease, castor-oil pills, essence of millefleurs, and citrate of magnesia. Some titles had once, perhaps, genuinely described the substances. It is a theory of pharmaceutical antiquarians that there was once a true bears' grease, like there may have been a genuine syrup of foxes' lungs, an oil of swallows, crabs' eyes, and true Epsom salts used in medicine. The substitution of more convenient placebos for these costly, and sometimes fantastic, remedies was generally looked upon as a legitimate triumph of the pharmaceutical art; and even the good old Quaker chemists of fifty to a hundred years ago had no conscientious objection to the use of the ancient picturesque titles.

But we live in a more sensitive age. Adulteration of food and drugs, which was a mere form of competition, is now a penal offence, and for the use of a false trade-description, such as honey-soap for a soap into which honey has not been duly incorporated, a trader may be sent to prison under the Merchandise Marks Act.

One of our correspondents, who dates from Ealing, urges us to press on chemists the importance of getting a signed

warranty from manufacturers of all such articles as honey, glycerine, elder-flower, and cucumber soaps before they sell them. Another asks us as to the law affecting such articles, and suggests that we might at least give a workable formula for such a preparation as lime-juice and glycerine. This correspondent also asks whether it would be a protection to attach a label to every such article explaining that "this soap [or preparation] does not contain any [cucumber, honey, lime-juice, or glycerine, as the case may be], and customers who do not accept the purchase on this understanding are requested to return the article at once."

We may say at once that we should think a label in some such terms as those we have quoted would suffice to satisfy even Mr. Inspector Tyler. But we confess we cannot understand any self-respecting chemist adopting it. The warranty suggestion is based on a misapprehension. Ordinary toilet-soaps cannot be regarded as either foods or drugs; and it is only under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act that a warranty becomes a valid defence. To sell an article under a false trade-description is an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, and no warranty will be of any avail here. It is not even necessary to prove a fraudulent intention on the part of the vendor in order to secure a conviction, though, no doubt, that is a consideration which must affect the penalty.

To apply these Acts to such purposes as the pedantic correction of our language is, we think, a too frivolous employment of the machinery of the law. In the case of such articles as honey soap with names sanctioned by such long usage we should think chemists might reasonably take chances. We can hardly imagine that anyone seriously expects honey in honey soap. But this is not the case generally. We have been educated to the belief that glycerine soap contains glycerine, and the other fancifully-named soaps should in some reasonable way correspond with their description. So, too, in the case of lime-juice and glycerine. A preparation can be made to fairly represent the title, as we show in the succeeding note, and though we should question if the combination of these two ingredients in a hair-wash is likely to be permanently popular, it would seem more creditable to chemists that their preparations should be correctly designated, even at the inconvenience of having to explain the alteration somewhat frequently. It would be easy enough to find some other title for the oily mixture which at present is usually vended under a misleading title; "lime-cream," for instance, has been used within our knowledge for a quarter of a century.

LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

IN our 1884 DIARY occurs the following paragraph:—

Preparations of this class are generally of three kinds—viz. (a) simple mixtures of lime-water and oil; (b) inseparable emulsions containing a more powerful alkali; and (c) true mixtures of lime-juice, glycerine, and an oil (such as Rimmel's). All have the same end in view: that is, for "restoring and beautifying the hair."

This, as far as we are aware, was the first attempt to classify the preparations then and still offered as "lime-juice and glycerine." The preparation was introduced by Rimmel in 1864, as will be seen on reference to a novelty-note in the *C. & D.*, June 1864, where we commented upon it favourably, having "practically tested it in use." We can trace nothing further about the preparation until early in 1866, when, in reply to a correspondent, we extracted the following from Mr. Cooley's work "On the Toilet and Cosmetic Arts" (a long-since forgotten book):—

"Lime-juice and Glycerine for the Hair;" "Glycerinated

Lime-juice," &c. Of the many articles recently vended in bottles under these and similar names, the best are prepared as follows:—Take of

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|------------|
| Lemon-juice or lime-juice | .. | .. | .. | 1 pint. |
| Rose-water (or elder-flower water) | .. | .. | .. | 1 pint. |
| Rectified spirit (added gradually) | .. | .. | .. | 2½ fl. oz. |

Agitate them well together. After twenty-four hours' repose, decant or filter through calico or muslin, and further add, of

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Glycerine (Price's) | .. | .. | .. | 2½ oz. |
| Oil of lemon (or cedar) | .. | .. | .. | 1 dr. |

Lastly, again agitate them together for some time. It should be somewhat milky, but quite free from any coarse floating matter or sediment. It is much puffed for its assumed power, which only exists in the label, of removing and preventing scurf, promoting the growth of the hair, superseding the use of hair-oil, &c. In the commoner kinds, the spirit is omitted, and only 1 oz. of glycerine used, the place of that portion of the latter omitted being supplied by honey or sugar, and the risk of fermentation prevented by the addition of a few drops of oil of cloves or by previously exposing the lemon-juice to the fumes of sulphur. Sometimes for the last purpose even a few drops of oil of vitriol or 10 or 12 gr. of corrosive sublimate are added."

It is not likely that the person who wrote the 1864 note could have quoted the above extraordinary paragraph, because Rimmel's preparation has always contained a considerable proportion of oil, and the above does not furnish anything like it. It is now many years since we examined Rimmel's preparation, but our recollection is that we did get evidence of the presence of both glycerine and lime-juice in it. Be that, however, as it may, we note that by 1867 the mixture of oil and lime-water had begun to be common, for we find the following reply to a correspondent in our volume for that year:—

"We believe that the preparation sold under this name is usually a mixture of lime-water and olive oil, with some suitable perfume. The name certainly does not represent its composition, and ought to be rejected as a bit of quackery."

The spirit of this reply began to manifest itself in the trade by repeated attempts to produce a preparation containing oil with glycerine and lime-juice, and one of the best of these was proposed by Mr. F. Barrett in a communication to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* in 1871. It was as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| White wax | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Almond oil | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3viij. |

Dissolve the wax in the oil by heat, and add gradually:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|------------|-----------|------|---------|
| Glycerine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| Lime or lemon juice | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| (Or citric acid | .. | gr. xxxij. | and water | 3j.) | |
| Rectified spirit of wine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Water | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| Ess. lemon | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| Ess. oil of almonds | .. | .. | .. | .. | gtt. v. |

This was not a success, nor was anything else on the same lines. In our 1884 DIARY we gave a formula for a preparation strictly a "lime-juice and glycerine," which has also disadvantages, but it forms an admirable hair-dressing:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Tincture of senega | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 dr. |
| Almond oil | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 oz. |

Shake well, and add the following mixture gradually:—

| | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Glycerine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 dr. |
| Lime-juice | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 oz. |
| Rose-water | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 oz. |

Perfume with—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|
| Essence of lemon | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 drops. |
| Essence of bergamot | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 drops. |

It is noticeable in regard to all these preparations that they produce nothing like the original, and that equal parts

of almond oil and fresh lime-water give something which approaches Rimmel's more closely than any of them.

THE BEESWAX CASE.

THERE are certain features in the case of *Hahn v. Ziegele* (of which a full account appears elsewhere in this issue) which deserve more attention than they received from the jury. Setting aside for the moment the libel on Mr. Hahn for which Mr. Ziegele has to pay, the market question is worth a brief consideration.

It was not denied, for example, that in each of three beeswax transactions investigated in the course of this trial Mr. Hahn did actually supply his clients with a beeswax differing from, and generically less valuable than, the variety described in the correspondence relating to the transaction. To Mr. Huss, the Austrian, Mr. Hahn offered Saffi wax, and supplied him with wax from Mogador. To his German client he offered "Antilles" and supplied Cuban; to the Belgian, De Mittemaere, he sold Mozambique and supplied Madras beeswax.

The cloud of legal dust raised in the first case may well have blinded the jury to the real facts of the case, which are these:—For many years the beeswax imported from Saffi, in Morocco, enjoyed in the London market a rather better reputation than that imported from Mogador, in the same country. About five years ago, as pointed out at the time in the consular reports quoted in this journal, the Moors began to adulterate their beeswax heavily with ceresin, carnauba wax, goats' fat, and the like. These practices prevailed especially in Mogador, and the general reputation of wax from that port declined accordingly. Now, the wax sold by Mr. Hahn to Huss & Co. was required for church candles in Russia. Goat's fat is not a desirable ingredient in such candles, and it stands to reason that, had Mr. Huss known that he was going to get wax from Mogador he might have been more careful in buying than when offered "fine Saffi wax." It is true that Mr. Hahn sent a sample of the goods, and there is no suggestion that the bulk did not correspond with that sample, but, as Mr. Justice Bruce pointed out, the law says that when there is a sale by sample and description it is not sufficient that the goods correspond with the sample if they do not also correspond with the description. That is the old story of the citronella case again, and it is time that the lesson was learned in *Mineing Lane*. In the case of the two Morocco waxes there was, perhaps, some obscurity on the point, because there is at least a possibility that Saffi wax may sometimes be shipped from the port of Mogador. Mr. Hahn, indeed, said that in his opinion the wax in question was Saffi wax, although it came from Mogador. But in the two other cases there was no possibility of mistake. Mr. Hahn's German clients had the sample described to them as "Antilles" wax. Now, in the London market no such wax is known, and the German firm ought to have been aware of that fact. The wax from the Antilles is known here by the name of whatever island it comes from—Jamaica, Cuba, Portorico, or Montserrat. But Mr. Hahn delivered a parcel of wax from Coconada, a port on the Madras coast, and invoiced it as "Antilles." One of the documents, showing that the wax came from Coconada, was endorsed by Mr. Hahn. "How was I to know," he asked, "where Coconada is?"

The late John Bright used to say that the only use of war was to teach people geography. Beeswax law-suits seem to fulfil a like function. Mr. Hahn now knows where Coconada is, and we hope that (should he elect to continue to tread the slippery beeswax path) he won't forget it. It is not in the Antilles, anyway. Nor is Cuba in, or near, Mozambique, in spite of the fact that Mr. Hahn, by an oversight,

bought a lot of Cuba wax, described as such in various documents which he could hardly fail to have seen, and sold it as Mozambique. A curious circumstance in all these transactions is that Mr. Hahn's clients received samples of the wax they bought, and that none of them recognised the discrepancy between the variety shown in the sample and that described in the letter relating to it. That does not say much for the expertness of the buyers. But it is no reason why they should be misled, even accidentally, as we are willing to assume was the case in these transactions.

The continued prosperity of the London produce-trade depends in a large measure upon the integrity of those engaged in it. There are certain ports with which many careful merchants will not deal, because of the evil reputation that attaches to them. London has, taking it all round, always had a high repute for honesty and fair dealing. It is necessary not only that that reputation should be preserved, but that our merchants should not, even through mere carelessness or ignorance, afford foreign buyers an excuse for believing that they have been tricked. And if the case of *Hahn v. Ziegele* should be taken to heart as a warning of the supreme importance of calling goods by their right names, it will not have been fought in vain.

There is yet another point illustrating the complex nature of business in the beeswax-trade. Wax produced in Morocco is wanted in the Caucasus for church candles. It goes first to London, which is natural, considering that England is the financial centre of the Morocco trade; but then, instead of being sold to Tiflis direct, it is disposed of to a firm in Vienna, who have it shipped first to Odessa and thence to Batoum. Now why does not the London house deal directly with Tiflis, and so save the Vienna middleman's profit? "Because business with Russia is too risky!" is the answer. But the real reason, more likely, is that the Vienna firm have an agent or traveller acquainted with Russian customs, speaking both German and Russian, and regularly visiting even third-rate towns in the country of the Tsar, whereas no British firm can command the services of such a man, and scarce an Englishman could be found qualified by training to fill the post.

VICTORIAN ERA SCIENCE.

Professor T. E. Thorpe is the first in the field with a review of the progress of chemistry and the chemical arts during the Queen's reign. He made that the subject of an address at the People's Palace in February last, which is now printed with additions in *Knowledge* for April. We do not propose to comment upon the address in detail, as those who wish to follow Professor Thorpe's argument cannot do better than read the original. One passage of the address is particularly interesting—viz., Professor Thorpe's statement that the growth of chemical teaching by laboratory exercises is practically the product of the Victorian era. Professor Thorpe says that in 1837 there were not two dozen persons in the British Islands who had received systematic instruction in practical chemistry. The credit of teaching practical chemistry for the first time in this country really belongs to Glasgow, where Dr. Thomson started such work in a semi-public way. We may recall the fact that in our issue of January 25, 1896, we printed some notes of a MS. volume written by Thomson's nephew, Dr. Dundas Thomson, which showed that in or about 1831 young Thomson was performing analytical work in his uncle's laboratory. In Glasgow also Dr. Thomas Graham had established a school of practical chemistry at Anderson's College, and when he came to London Graham opened a laboratory in the University College. It is generally claimed that the Pharmaceutical Society was before the University

College in starting a chemical laboratory in London; but Professor Thorpe makes no reference to this, although it is a point which would be interesting to clear up. Graham was in London some years before the Pharmaceutical Society was thought of, and it is inconceivable that he should have for years neglected such an important element in the teaching of chemistry, especially as he inaugurated it in Glasgow.

"WE NEED THE MONEY."

We are glad that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has said so, because we have had to submit to a month's vituperation for saying the same thing, and venturing to question whether high moral grounds, such as respect for pharmacy as a craft, had anything to do with it. We are encouraged by the acknowledgment that we were right; but this "stand and deliver" argument does not impress us a bit more favourably in the nude than when it was gracefully draped with pharmaceutical sophistries.

"TRUTH" ON THE BY-LAWS.

The following concise statement of the by-law controversy, which appears in this week's *Truth*, is an indication of the effect the Pharmaceutical Council's claim is likely to have on the minds of intelligent outsiders. *Truth* says:—

A correspondent of mine, who has every opportunity of being well informed, gives me some further particulars which show that the case against the Pharmaceutical Society in relation to the fees charged at their examinations is even stronger than I recently put it. In 1895, the last year for which the statistics are available, these fees yielded 8,740*l.*, while the total cost of the examinations was 3,428*l.* In 1894 the income from this source was even greater, the revenue being 9,824*l.* against an expenditure of 3,344*l.* In fact, for several years past the balance of gross profit thus accruing to the Society has exceeded 5,000*l.* These figures make quite clear the exorbitant nature of the tax at present levied upon candidates. But even an annual profit of 5,000*l.* does not seem sufficient for this rapacious Society. Expenditure of late years upon various enterprises that it has in hand has become so extravagant that the Society is in urgent need of funds, and, with a view to remedying this state of affairs, it is now submitting an application to the Privy Council for permission to double the fee for the Technical Examination. This would sweat an additional income of 5,000*l.* a year out of the unhappy candidates for examination. It is impossible to conceive a more iniquitous claim, and I am not surprised to learn that a powerful body of trade opinion strongly objects to such a method of relieving the financial embarrassments of an extravagant corporation.

GYNÆCOLOGY AND PHARMACY.

Dr. George Balfour Marshall, who has been appointed successor to Sir Douglas MacLagan as Government visitor to the pharmaceutical examinations, is a gynæcological specialist, and lectures on midwifery and the diseases of women at the Western Medical School, Glasgow. He is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine, taking his M.B., C.M., with honours in 1890. He also studied at Dublin, Jena, and Berlin, and took his M.D. in due course, with commendation. Starting practice in Glasgow, he, in 1894, took the fellowship of the Faculty there, which is as essential for leading practice in the second city of the Empire as the F.R.C.P. is for London West-end practice. Dr. Marshall is the third to hold the position of Government visitor to the Edinburgh examinations, and his appointment is a surprise. The late Sir Robert Christison was the first to hold the office, and Sir Douglas MacLagan succeeded him. Both were noted for their pharmacological work, which is decidedly allied to the subjects of the pharmaceutical examinations. If we could regard the Minor as the pharmacist's birth we might see a certain appropriateness in the appointment of a gynæcologist, but we are assured that Dr. Marshall is a very good fellow, and competent all-round man.

COMPANY PHARMACY.

The report of the directors of Lewis & Burrows's Drug-stores (Limited) contains a declaration which deserves wider publicity than it has yet received. One of the benefits which was to result from the amalgamation of the eleven shops, purchased by the company two years ago, was economy in purchasing goods by establishing one wholesale depot and warehouse for all the businesses. This is a favourite scheme of joint-stock traders, and it is, therefore, interesting to see how it works when applied to pharmacy. Lewis & Burrows's directors have found it a signal failure. They say:—

Experience has shown them that the saving thus effected is more than counterbalanced by the extra expenses of rent, van-hire, salaries, &c., and they have now made more favourable arrangements with manufacturers and others, as, while obviating expenses at a central warehouse, will yet give them the benefits of aggregate buying.

We are not surprised at this result, but we commiserate with the shareholders at whose expense the experiment was made; they, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that they have demonstrated the inappropriateness to pharmacy of a principle which is not likely to appear again in drug-store prospectuses, should another of the Lewis & Burrows's type be floated in our time.

DOES COMPANY-PHARMACY PAY?

It is not a hopeful outlook for the shareholders in the Lewis & Burrows Company. They have a subscribed capital of 74,964*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, of which 25,000*l.* is in 6-per-cent. preference shares. The latter only receive a dividend on last year's trading, and then only 4 per cent. As private ventures, eleven of the shops transferred to the company yielded a net profit of about 7,000*l.* a year. With fourteen shops, the company succeeded in making a net profit of 1,021*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* By still further increasing the number of shops it is clear that the net profit may be made to disappear altogether. Four more are now being fitted up, and, it is hoped, will soon prove a valuable asset. These perhaps will suffice to bring the profits to an exact balance with the expenditure. At present the privilege of buying their physic in their own shops is the extent of the benefits which the ordinary shareholders receive by their investment.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN A DRUG-STORE.

We were in error in stating that Lewis & Burrows's gross profits were 20,957*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* in 1896; they amounted to 21,978*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and were made up of 20,511*l.* 15*s.* gross trading-profit, 1,243*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* the rental of sublet premises, 15*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* from transfer-fees, &c., and 108*l.* 5*s.* for advertisements. If the company's business had kept up to the Trick, Lewis, Matterson & Griffiths level, and the three additional shops had done a proportionate turnover during the year, the total on this heading should have been 62,000*l.*, or an average of nearly 4,500*l.* per shop per year. A gross profit of a third is commonly recognised in pharmacy to be the payable minimum, and Lewis & Burrows have earned that nearly. Yet three fourths of their gross earnings went in rent, salaries, and directors' fees. Here are the figures:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Net rent, taxes, water, light, and insurance | 4,797 | 17 | 0 |
| Salaries and wages | 8,837 | 17 | 2 |
| Manager's and Secretary's salaries... | 1,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Directors' fees | 622 | 2 | 3 |
| | 15,357 | 16 | 5 |

We conclude from this that those actually engaged in the business are paid for their labour, which is all, besides interest on capital, private trading requires. If we exclude the goodwill from the capital—on the ground that it has proved to be unremunerative, therefore unworthy of financial consideration—the business is at present paying 2½ per cent.

interest on capital of 40,000% invested in stock, fixtures, &c. We presume that some of the company's shops are paying much better than this, and others are eating off their own heads and the limbs of their brothers, a condition of things impossible in private trading, since a shop which fails is closed up or transferred to someone who can make it pay.

Westminster Wisdom.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

MR. KEARLEY'S Sale of Food and Drugs Bill is now down for second reading on Thursday, April 29. That, however, is the day on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is expected to make his Budget statement.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The President of the Board of Trade proposes to introduce a Bill this Session on the subject of Weights and Measures. It will be on the lines of the Bill which was read a first time at the end of last Session.

OUR TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Mr. Schwann on Friday questioned the Government as to the willingness of the Postal Department to establish a parcel-post between Great Britain and Brazil. Mr. Hanbury indicated that our Government are willing, but that the Government of Brazil are disinclined.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

The Attorney-General does not adopt Mr. T. M. Healy's view as to the non-applicability of the Petroleum Acts to carbide of calcium. He states that section 7 of the Act of 1871, which was particularly referred to by the hon. member, applies to solids as well as liquids.

LIQUIDS AND GREASES BY POST.

The subject of the transmission of packages containing liquids, greases, &c., by sample (*i.e.*, letter) post was raised on Monday by Mr. Arnold-Forster, who was under the impression that Mr. Hanbury, speaking for the Postmaster-General, had recently stated that the transmission of such samples in this way could not be allowed, owing to the difficulty of packing. He pointed out that the thing is actually done, that thousands of parcels containing liquids, greases, &c., are daily carried through the sample-post and delivered in the United Kingdom, whilst hundreds of thousands of such packages are despatched by the post-offices of every country in Europe in accordance with postal regulations; and that British manufacturers, when they apprehend obstruction from the Post Office here, send their liquid samples to the Continent for despatch by sample post to British Colonies. Mr. Hanbury, in reply, indicated that Mr. Arnold-Forster was mistaken in his view of the attitude of the department. All that had been stated was that the department thought it was impossible that substances which it was necessary to pack in air-tight canisters should be sent by sample-post, but it did not follow that the substances named by the hon. member must all be thus packed. He added that the question of the transmission of such articles by post was one which the Postmaster-General purposed to consider in connection with several other questions of a like nature.

Novelties.

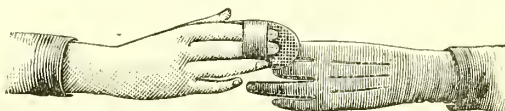
JUBILEE DRINKS.

MESSRS. STEVENSON & HOWELL, 95A Southwark Street, S.E., anticipate in good time the demand which is sure to arise during the summer months for temperance drinks of a jubilant and patriotic character. They send us samples of two beverages for which they have prepared essences—*viz.*, Royal Record Champagne and soluble essence of Jubilee Cup. The

former provides a champagne-coloured drink of delightful vinous flavour and which has about it all the elements of popularity. The essence is supplied in 1-lb. and larger bottles. The firm give with each lb. one thousand labels and two unmounted lithographed showcards, containing records in running, cycling, and other pastimes, made during the past decade; but with Winchester quarts, fifteen mounted showcards are given, and with six Winchester quarts the bottler's name is printed on the labels as well as on the showcard—the number of labels being proportionately increased. A similar arrangement applies to the Jubilee Cup essence; but in this case it is a race between the Vigilant, Valkyrie, Meteor, and Britannia which is the subject of the card. The drink provided by the soluble essence of Jubilee Cup is a pink one of fruity flavour. The firm suggest that it is specially suitable to seaside and yachting centres.

GLOVE-CLEANER.

THE engraving which we append is an illustration of a tidy little glove-cleaner which Messrs. D. Moseley & Sons, 14 Aldermanbury, E.C., have introduced. It is made in rubber, on the well-known Bailey principle, and cleans



gloves remarkably well by simply rubbing, without the advantage of any cleaning liquid, which would be likely to stain or discolour gloves. We may remind the trade that Messrs. Moseley are the makers of Bailey's patent rubber brushes for the bath and toilet generally.

COLUMBIA PETROLATUM.

THIS is the name which Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of New York, give to their make of paraffinum molle, specimens of which we have received through their London agent, Mr. C. F. Gerhardt, 34 Seething Lane, E.C. These we have examined with interest, because we find that they have distinctive characteristics. The makes which we have examined are pale yellow, blonde, and lily white. The pale yellow agrees in all respects except the melting-point with the B.P. requirements. It is destitute of bloom, and we have been quite unable to detect the slightest petroleum odour or taste. The makers fix the melting point at 112° to 115° F. by the bulb-method. We get it at 114° F. as the mean of several determinations, the congealing point being 112° F. Fusion begins well below the B.P. maximum of 105° F. (our observation was 100° F.). These factors show that the pale yellow petrolatum may be used for all pharmaceutical purposes; it is a homogeneous jelly, and not an artificial mixture of hard paraffin and heavy petroleum oil. This remark applies to the other varieties which we have examined. The "blonde" variety we commend as an article which seems to us to meet the difficulty as to whether soft paraffin should be white or yellow; it is not exactly either. When rubbed up with zinc-oxide and similar substances makes an almost white ointment. We make the melting point to be 115° F. In mass it is completely liquefied at 120° F., and congeals at 118° F., so that it is a little stiffer than the yellow variety. The lily-white Columbia petrolatum is a semi-translucent jelly, free from colour, and melting at 108° to 110° F. It is specially suited for making white lip-salves, cold-cream, camphor-ice, and the like. Messrs. McKesson & Robbins also make a snow-white jelly, and two kinds for veterinary purposes. Mr. Gerhardt informs us that he holds stock of pale yellow, and prices of kinds may be obtained from him, and from Mr. Matthew Bell, 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

Personalities.

THE heirs of the late Dr. Alfred Nobel have commenced legal proceedings to contest the validity of his will, by which he left several millions for the benefit of science.

MR. W. B. TAYLOR, dispenser in Cardiff Gaol, has been appointed outdoor dispenser to the Cardiff Poor-law Union at a salary of 80*l.* a year, rising 1*l.* annually to 100*l.*, with residence and gas.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, A.I.C., one of the Secretaries of the Chemists' Assistants' Association (London), has resigned that office in consequence of his leaving this country to fill an appointment in Assam.

At the Croydon Borough Licensing Sessions last week the application of Mr. David Prosser Roberts, chemist and druggist, of 120, North End, Croydon, for a beer-dealer's additional licence to sell spirits, was granted.

MR. G. A. CHAMPION, of the firm of Reed and Champion, chemists, Durban, and president of the Pharmacy Board and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Natal, is at present in London with his family, and expects to stay for some months.

MR. R. GLODE GUYER, who has for some time been in the laboratories of Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke, is leaving them to assist Dr. Inglis Clark in the management of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s laboratories in Edinburgh.

THE Norwich Magistrates have appointed as overseers Mr. J. de Carle Smith, wholesale druggist, St. Saviour; Mr. C. B. Wilson, chemist and druggist, St. John de Sepulchre; Mr. T. W. Dawson, chemist and druggist, St. Peter-per-Mountergate.

OUR reporter at the Canterbury Court states that when Heath-Hellier, C.B.U., was taken to Canterbury Prison he asked for a cigar and a "brandy-and-seltzer." The jailer's reply was, "We are out of cigars, brandy we have not got, and (pointing to his cell) there's your seltzer!"

MR. DAVID ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, analytical chemist, of 28, Victoria Street, S.W., was seriously injured on Monday in Whitehall. He was riding a bicycle, and suddenly collided with a passing vehicle. He was thrown to the ground with great force, and his bicycle was smashed. Mr. Sutherland was conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital.

DR. H. E. ARMSTRONG, F.R.S., professor of chemistry at the Central Technical College, Exhibition Road, S.W., is the scientist whom the Committee of the Athenæum Club have elected to the membership without ballot. Fifteen gentlemen connected with literature and science are in this way elected every year. On election they become ordinary members of the Club, but the election is virtually a recognition of exceptional merit.

WE had a pleasant letter the other day from Mr. W. Spencer Turner, who some time ago retired from the cares of the Manchester College of Pharmacy to the quiet of Willingham, Cambs. Even there, however, Mr. Turner exercises his pedagogic skill, and in volunteer-classes has taught the youthful idea how to collect plants intelligently, and has just concluded a successful French course. Mr. Turner sends us specimens of primroses and polyantheses with phylloid calyces, which are very curious.

MR. W. H. HOBBS, formerly in charge of the city office of Messrs. John Jakson & Co., the lavender and peppermint distillers of Mitcham, and now in business on his own account, states that certain scandalous statements have been circulated reflecting on his personal character and past business relations with Messrs. John Jakson & Co. To refute these allegations Mr. Hobbs brings to our notice a letter he has received from his late employers declaring that such statements, if made, were without their authority and were without foundation.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the retail chemists of North London, with that *esprit de corps* which invariably characterises them, are anxious that their brother of the pestle, Mr. Joseph James, of Barnsbury Street, shall not

lose the whole of his expenses at the recent syphon trial. It is no secret that the defence cost him altogether 250*l.*; and though Mr. James himself is somewhat diffident about accepting assistance, there is a movement afoot, not only to collect from the chemists, but also to ask the large firms such as Idris's and the Camwal and others to contribute.

To celebrate the marriage of Mr. H. A. Potter to Miss A. Bonnett on Saturday last, a social meeting of the employés of Potter & Clarke was held on Friday, March 27. Over one hundred members of the staff and a few friends attended and heartily enjoyed a programme of song and speech. Mr. J. Cliffe Penney gave special pleasure with his humorous songs, and Miss A. Bonnett (medallist of the Guildhall School of Music) sang two or three songs with great success. Mr. J. Watmore, one of the oldest employés, took advantage of the interval to present to Mr. H. A. Potter and his *fiancée* on behalf of the employés, a marriage-gift of a pair of large and handsome bronzes.

Trade Notes.

THE CAMWAL COMPANY send us a note respecting the sale of aerated waters in syphons, to the effect that they are always ready to supply syphon-books to their shareholders at a very low price.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is now obtainable in any quantity. There has been such a run upon it lately that Messrs. Horlick & Co. had to fill orders in fractions. They are now able to cope with any demand, as will be seen from an announcement which they make.

MESSRS. RANDALL & SON, wholesale and export druggists, Southampton, with the April issue of their prices current, begin a new series and monthly issue. The catalogue is exceptionally well produced, and there is a businesslike tone about as regards the quotations.

WEED-KILLER is the profitable extra of this month, for now all sorts of objectionable things begin to show themselves on lawns and garden-paths, and a dose of any of Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward's killers is like the proverbial stitch in time. The firm offer two kinds, liquid and powder, and liberal terms and attractive advertising-material to chemists who stock them.

A PARTICULARLY dainty showcard has been produced by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson as an advertisement for their "White Rose Tooth-paste." The young girl who is represented is an ideal English beauty in summer costume. Her parted lips show that she uses a perfect dentifrice, and she certainly employs a clever dressmaker. The floral frame in which the picture is set adds a charming finish to it.

MR. MCWALTERS, of Dublin, sends us an amusing piece of trade information, which is of special interest to plaster-makers. He ordered from one of that fraternity a roll of ichthyol plaster, and isinglass plaster was sent. He repeated the order, thinking that he may not have written plainly. Then came the reply: "The plaster sent is in strict accordance with your order, as Ichthyol is the Latin term for Isinglass plaster!"

THE CHEMIST AND THE NOXIOUS GASES.—The North London Magistrate heard last week a summons taken out by the Public Health Committee of the Hackney Vestry against a barge-owner for conveying gas-lime along the river Lea, and not having the barges properly covered. The discussion turned upon whether the gas-lime was noxious. Dr. Warry, the Hackney medical officer, said it was, but in the course of the defence Mr. Corble, Clerk to the Lea Conservancy Board, said some people positively liked the smell. He did, for one; and knew also that the alleged poisonous emissions was good for lung-diseases. People who had children suffering from whooping-cough brought them into the vicinity of the lime-heaps to inhale the vapours. The Magistrate said he should certainly not convict the barge-owner upon this evidence, but would go down to the canal and see and smell a barge-load of gas-lime for himself. The case was adjourned.

Photographic Notes.

BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

I ANTICIPATE a good photographic season this year. The last one was miserable, thanks to Professor Röntgen and the cycle mania; but amateurs now fully realise that radiography cannot be done with a pocket-camera, so that obstacle to business is out of the way. The cyclist is a customer whom I have had little difficulty in managing. I bike myself, which fact enables me to give first-hand hints; and then camera-makers find it worth their while to cater for

THE CYCLO-CAMERIST.

The pocket-Kodak is good evidence of that, and to meet the objection which many people have to the roller-film (which *does* curl up ridiculously), one maker has put a pretty little thing on the market which carries six tiny plates, made by cutting a quarter-plate into four. I have not stocked these yet, but I mean to. A country *confrère* showed me, the other day, some work he had done with this camera, and the pictures were really good. He does much more developing and printing for his customers than I do, and he finds it pay. In fact there is no question that a photographic department does pay the chemist if he goes in for the thing heartily. I have a good example of that in

A NEW DEVELOPER

which the editor has sent on to me for trial. It is made by Mr. J. E. Lockyer, photographic chemist, 87 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., who has built up from the photographic department of his pharmacy an important wholesale business in developers and other photographic preparations. The new developer is a pyrogallol one, consisting of pellets of the pyrogallol and an alkaline solution. One of the pellets dissolved in an ounce of water gives, with half an ounce of the solution, sufficient developer for three or four quarter-plates. I find it very safe to work with, even with under-exposed plates, and it gives a nice green tone to the negative, which facilitates printing. The developer is put up in 1s. 3d. cartons, and leaves a good profit.

THE RÖNTGEN PLATE

is another thing which we owe to a pharmacist—Mr. J. T. Sandell (managing director of the Sandell Works Company (Limited) and inventor of the Sandell antihalation plate). The Röntgen plate gives excellent radiographs of the hand in twelve seconds, and is obtainable in sizes up to 15 x 12 inches. I notice that the company are to have an exhibition of 425 pictures taken by Mr. Sandell, and many other photographs by amateurs and professionals. It will include Continental views, pictures of exteriors and interiors of the most notable buildings in the City of London, and the Inns of Court. The exhibition will be at South Norwood, and will be opened on Tuesday, April 13, and will remain open daily from 12 noon to 8 P.M. for a month. Tickets can be obtained from the Company, South Norwood, S.E.

In connection with "X"-rays an

AMUSING AND STRIKING CIRCULAR

has been issued by Messrs. Cadett & Neall, of Ashted, Surrey, in which they say:—

We have to warn dealers and users of "X"-ray apparatus. We have evidence on eminent authority that our lightning-plates have been spoiled through the walls of two rooms, the plates being at a distance of twenty-five feet from the tube. We have had complaints of unaccountable markings on plates, doubtless due to "X"-ray apparatus. We cannot be responsible for these troubles. Dark rooms for "X"-ray work should be metal-lined, or the plates stored in metal-lined cupboards. We earnestly beg dealers and users of plates to give attention to this serious matter.

This is rather clever, but Cadett & Neall are smart men, who have in the course of two seasons taken their plates right to the front. One day recently I happened to bike past their works, and could not resist returning and having a chat with Mr. Neall, who was good enough to show me over part of their magnificent works. They already have the promise of an exceptionally busy season this year.

EVANS'S CATALOGUE.

When I was in Liverpool last year I had occasion to be thankful to Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, for some photographic assistance, and I found that they had quite an imposing photographic department, with a competent man at the head of it. For some years they have been quietly developing this branch, and it has now attained such proportions that they begin this season's trade by issuing a 160-page catalogue. This is a well-got-up book, beautifully illustrated, and containing every conceivable requisite used in photography and lantern work. I would advise all photographic chemists to get a copy of it at once. By the way, Messrs. Evans confine themselves to registered chemists, and they are very good in advising beginners in the trade about difficulties. They are making a speciality this season of "Hanover" and "Brunswick" cameras, which I have not seen yet, but, judging from the specifications, they seem good things for stock. A *confrère* who sold the "Hanover" last season sends me this note upon them:—

The "Hanover" cameras are suitable for good-class trade, and as they are only supplied through the trade there is some satisfaction in dealing with them. I find the $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate No. 2 outfit, which consists of camera, three slides, R.R. lens, stand, and waterproof case, and sells for 6l. 15s., a well-made apparatus and saleable.

I may add to this that the cameras are made in Messrs. Evans's own workshop.

DARK ROOMS.

Mr. A. Smith, 5 High Street, Newport, Mon., has a dark room. Messrs. C. Lowe & Co., Surbiton, S.W., have also opened a dark room. Will other chemists please add their names to their list? Any others who have dark rooms but whose names have not been given in to C. & D. should send postcards to the editor.

COLOURING PHOTOGRAPHS.

I am often asked for something to make colours "take" on photographs. The best medium for either oil or water-colours I have found to be the following:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Fel. bov. purif. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Sp. vini rect. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5ss. |
| Aque | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |

Solve.

This is applied to the photograph and allowed to dry. I have seen infusion of quillaia (1 oz. to Oj.) recommended, but have not tried it.

GROCERS AND THE P.A.T.A.—*The Grocer* of April 3, referring to the annual meeting of the P.A.T.A., says:—"Whilst the chemists are steadily going ahead with their plan of arresting the whirlpool of ruinous prices, the grocers stand by; and although here and there associations express their moral approval, very few people beyond Mr. John Williams seem ready as yet to lend a hand in the good work that is being done for all. To explain this backwardness of the leaders we have a choice of suggestions. It may be the existence of the other schemes of combating cutting—schemes which have been found in the grocery-trade itself to work well enough so far as they go. Or it may be the fundamental question of the legality of such a combination as that which the Proprietary Articles Association advises, and itself maintains. On this point one naturally remarks that, since none of its enemies call in question the basis of the plan, it is a curious thing that its friends should be the first to do so. A third ground of objection amongst the grocers to the chemists' plan is the difference between the two trades, the one expecting profits of 20 or 30 per cent., the other being perforce content with 10 or 15. Here again, whatever may be justly said as to the difference in the circumstances, one naturally wonders how it is that an invitation to take a greater profit instead of a smaller should be such a terrible stumbling-block! However, this difficulty also is in a fair way to be overcome. The Association, we see, are about to prepare a separate list for grocers', as distinct from chemists', proprietaries; so that the manufacturers will not be obliged to bind themselves to refuse their own every-day goods because some chemical speciality sold once in three months is being cut."

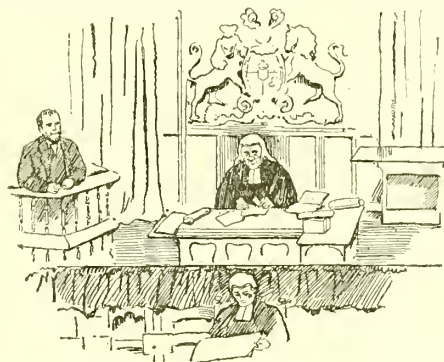
"Five Hundred Pounds Damages."

(By A. C. & D. N. ONLOOKER.)

THE Mincing Lane libel case, of which rumour has gossiped so pleasantly for many months, has come and gone, and Mr. Augustus Ziegele is the poorer by a heavy lawyer's bill, and a big solatium awarded by the jury to Mr. Hahn as a salve for that gentleman's lacerated reputation. Mr. Ziegele has also been taught the inadvisability of expressing one's feelings about a man and a brother beeswax-merchant, without sufficient proof, in such terms as "swindler" and "robber," even in a private and confidential letter to a business-friend of thirty-five years' standing.

THE HISTORY OF THE LIBEL.

The outline of the case was, briefly, as follows:—Mr. Julius Hahn, the plaintiff, had been in the employ of the firm of Ziegele, Schneidt & Co. as a bookkeeper for a few years when, in 1894, the engagement was suddenly ended with a cheque for a month's salary in lieu of notice. Mr. Hahn says that he broke off the connection because Mr. Ziegele found fault with him without adequate cause. Mr. Ziegele will have it that he dismissed Mr. Hahn because he found him reading pink papers in office hours; at any rate, they parted company. Mr. Hahn set up business as a produce merchant in partnership with a Mr. Vivers,



MR. HAHN GIVES EVIDENCE.

who left after nine months, though the concern still bears his name. The new firm dealt in the same articles as Messrs. Ziegele, Schneidt & Co. One of these was beeswax. In 1895 Mr. Ziegele received a letter from an old friend of his, the proprietor of the firm of Jos. Huss & Co. of Vienna, asking for assistance in a business dispute in which Huss & Co. alleged they had been "swindled." Huss had bought from Hahn a parcel of "fine Safi beeswax," to be shipped to Odessa. From Odessa the parcel had gone to Batoum, and thence to Tiflis, where it was to be used in the manufacture of church candles. Mr. Huss alleged that the wax, instead of being "fine Safi" quality, had proved to be heavily adulterated Mogador wax. Mr. Ziegele advised rigorous measures, and Mr. Huss thereupon begged that he might be kept further informed, and that, in order to save time, Mr. Ziegele should send similar information as that sent to him (Huss) to a Mr. Prauss, Huss's agent or clerk, who was then travelling in Russia, and would visit Tiflis in connection with the beeswax business. Mr. Ziegele, in making inquiries in Mincing Lane, heard that Mr. Hahn had got into controversy with two other firms, the Lüneburger Wachsbliche, of Lüneburg, near Hamburg, and a M. Demittenaere, of Ghent, both of whom complained of having been supplied with a wax of other nature than that ordered from Mr. Hahn. Thereupon Mr. Ziegele wrote two identical letters, one to Huss and one to Huss's agent, Prauss, in which occurred the statements that Vivers had left the "famous" firm; that Mr. Ziegele had heard of two more swindling and robbing transactions; that the firm of Hahn, Vivers & Co. was worth nothing; that Hahn had been dismissed from his employment as the defendant's bookkeeper because of his Stock Exchange transactions; and,

finally, that Hahn left his situation "leaving nothing but debts." These were the libels complained of. Mr. Hahn did not obtain knowledge of the contents of the letters until a long time after they were written, when one copy was put in his possession by Prauss, who had meanwhile left the employment of Huss.

THE CASE OPENED.

Mr. Justice Bruce's Court in Queen's Bench was pretty full with Mincing Lane people when Mr. Rufus Isaacs rose to open the case for Mr. Hahn. Among the gentlemen connected with the drug-trade who either found business so dull, or their interest in the case so great, as to transfer themselves from "the Lane" to the Strand were Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. Freudentheil, Mr. Ashmore, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. W. W. Green, Mr. B. Strauss, Mr. Stallman, Mr. Adolph Marno, Mr. Graf, and Mr. de Quincey. Mr. Hahn's examination took a considerable time, and at its conclusion he was taken in hand by Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., Mr. Ziegele's leading counsel. But nothing of any moment was elicited during a cross-examination lasting the whole of Monday afternoon and a portion of Tuesday morning. A file of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* bulked largely among the impediments brought along by Mr. Hahn, but it was suffered to remain undisturbed. A couple of hours were taken up with matters bearing on the characteristics of various kinds of the wax exported from Morocco, and the geographical position of two ports of that empire—Safi and Mogador.

On the second day the trial was conducted in the roomier Lord Chief Justice's Court, but even that, as the afternoon wore on, became packed with interested Mincing Lane men. They crowded the witness and jurors' benches, they blocked the gangways, and they looked down from the gallery, mingled, in the last-named place, with that flotsam and jetsam of the curious that habitually haunts the law-courts in search of excitement.

"MOROCCO-BOUND."

Mr. Hahn's ordeal was drawing to a close. Under re-examination by Mr. Isaacs, he even showed signs of cheerfulness. Straightway we were once more Morocco-bound. Advanced geography again formed a feature of the proceedings. "Is Safi a port?" asked Mr. Isaacs. "It is," said Mr. Hahn. "Ever been to Safi?" from Mr. Justice Bruce, with a side glance. Mr. Hahn had not. "Then how do you know it is a port?" Well, Mr. Hahn had "looked up" his geography of darkest Mauritania. But Mr. Justice Bruce's curiosity on the subject of the Barbary coast was insatiable. Presently, during Mr. Horace Marshall's testimony, his Lordship asked what were the principal exports from Mogador. And Mr. Marshall enumerated: "Wheat, wax, skins—various kinds of seeds, m'Lud"—and so on. Then Mr. Hahn was taken over the three transactions. "Had Huss, Demittenaere, or the Lüneburger complained on the score that they had received other waxes than those contracted for?"—"No." "Did you send Demittenaere the identical parcel from which the sample was drawn?" "Consequently," replied witness, rubbing his hand over the region of his liver. "Was ever any suggestion made that you had tampered with the goods you sold by adulterating them yourself?"—"Never!" And with that Mr. Hahn was allowed to stand down.

A LECTURE IN ANALYSIS.

Whereupon Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., nimbly jumped into the box. He had analysed a parcel of twelve casks Safi wax for Hahn, and had certified it to contain 95 per cent. of genuine beeswax. In his experience, Mogador wax was generally adulterated. There was no chemical distinction between pure Mogador and pure Safi wax, but there might be a physical one. Mr. Parry was severely cross-examined on his "experience" in wax analyses, but to little purpose. At one moment Mr. Harrison thought he "had" him. "What were the impurities in the parcel under discussion?" Mr. Parry did not know, only that they were about 5 per cent. "But, Sir," said Mr. Harrison, "was not it your duty to your employer to find out what the impurities were?" Not a bit. Hahn only wanted to know how much of the wax was pure. "But, Sir, how can you find out what pure beeswax there is in a sample unless you first find out what the impurities are?" This was putting the cart

before the horse, and Mr. Harrison was presently enlightened that beeswax is not analysed by first determining the proportion and identity of every single adulterant, and so arriving at an estimation of a pure residuum. Then the Judge became as interested in analytical methods as he had been in the produce of Mogador. "How was beeswax analysed?" Mr. Parry began gently with melting-points and specific gravities. "Yes, yes," his Lordship knew, "these are simple operations, but after these, what?" And Mr. Parry glibly dived into cerotic acid, potassium anhydride, myricyl alcohol, estimation of myricyl-palmitate, looking kindly at the Judge the while, as who should say: "I did not mean to throw all this at your Lordship, but—*tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin.*" Mr. Justice Bruce thoughtfully sipped a yellow liquid from a liqueur-glass, but said nothing.

"THE ONPARALLELED WAX-WORKS SHOW."

Mr. Parry's evidence brought the plaintiff's case to a somewhat abrupt close, and Mr. English Harrison opened for Mr. Ziegele, making much of the facts that Mr. Hahn had actually invoiced wax coming from Coconada on the Madras coast as Antilles wax, that he had bought Cuban wax and deliberately invoiced it as Mozambique, and wax from Mogador as Saffi wax. He had admitted that if he knew where a wax came from he was bound to describe it truthfully to his buyer. How did his practice bear out that precept? All these fraudulent transactions were going on at the same time. How would one qualify them? One man would say: "Upon my word this *is* a do;" another, "This is a nice sell;" a third, "Why, this is a regular swindle." A gradation creditable to counsel's ingenuity. Then Mr. Harrison called his first witness, Herr Boerstling, the proprietor or the Lüneburg Wax Bleaching Works, a tall, typical German, innocent of English. With him appeared a benevolent old gentleman, an alleged interpreter, and for half an hour we floundered in a morass of barbaric *Lingua Franca*. But the counsels' German was worse than the interpreter's English; in fact, Mr. Harrison did not seem to know how to pronounce the name of his own client, but persistently called him "Mr. Seegaily," a denomination pleasantly varied by Mr. Carson's "Mr. Seagull." As for the Lüneburger Wachsbleiche, after an ineffectual attempt with "Wash-blush," counsel took refuge in the "Looneyboro' Wax-works," as though it were a sort of provincial Madame Tussaud's, and by that name the business remained known throughout.

Not much was extracted from Mr. Boerstling. Mr. Hahn eventually took back the parcel of wax complained of, and business connections between the two firms came to an end. Mr. J. Roper and Mr. Geo. R. Marshall, who succeeded, gave evidence that Saffi wax, other things being equal, is more esteemed than Mogador. Mr. Marshall had heard rumours about Hahn's standing. What were they? "Oh, nothing, nothing; just a case of A talking to B in my sale-room. Nothing of any consequence. Four or five people were discussing Hahn." "Four or five? That makes it worse. What was that conversation?" But wild horses would not drag it out of Mr. Marshall. Besides, he did not remember. But the incident showed that "discussion" was rife in the Lane about Mr. Hahn.

Mr. Greeff is a prim German clerk in the employ of Messrs. Meier & Co., merchants, of London. He testified with much precision about the difference in the price of wax from various parts of the earth. His firm dealt in Saffi and Mogador wax. Were any transactions recorded in the firm's books? if so Mr. Carson would be glad to see the records. "Certainly," responded the witness with alacrity, drawing forth from his vest pocket a dingy paper about three inches square. "Are those your books?" asked Mr. Carson innocently, and the reply was drowned in general merriment. A witness like the others, more quotations and geography, but little of consequence.

At last the senior defendant, to whose appearance in the witness-box everybody had been looking forward all day, ascended that eminence. Several more Mincing Lane people had elbowed their way in to see the fun. Mr. Samuel Figgis, just discharged from jury-service in the case of Pennell v. Harris, listened from the body of the Court, and others watched from various coigns of vantage.

Mr. Harrison's examination-in-chief brought little of

interest. Mr. Ziegele stuck to his guns. He had refused to compromise the matter with a public apology because he believed his statements to be true.

MR. ZIEGELE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Then came the cross-examination. The Right Hon. Edward H. Carson, Q.C., was in grand form. The keen razor-face alternately turning from the hapless defendant to a jury sweating silent sympathy from every pore, the long index finger pointed at Mr. Ziegele in contumely, the rich voice gradually growing louder and deeper with well-paid indignation, were an experience not easily forgotten. But it must be said for Mr. Ziegele that he stood his ground



MR. MARSHALL.



MR. ZIEGELE.

well, and under extremely trying circumstances. Every eye was upon him. Most faces expressed the natural joy felt by Man at the baiting of one of his Fellows, yet Mr. Ziegele's composure did not forsake him. But he had to make many admissions, and at the outset he allowed himself to be drawn into two statements, of which the advocate made deadly use. One was that he had no ill-feeling against Mr. Hahn, the other that it was his conscience that prompted him to write as he did.

Why did you refuse to apologise when given an opportunity?—Because I didn't want to advertise Hahn all over the Continent.

But he is not a serious business-competitor?—No.

Did you ever speak disparagingly of Hahn?—I may have done.

To how many people?—I can't recollect.

Twenty? Ten?—I don't recollect.

Do you know Mr. Strauss (a partner in the firm of Hale & Son)?—Yes.

Did you ask him how he could do business with Hahn and help him financially?—Yes.

Why?—It was just by way of talking.

Is that your usual way of talking? Was it to benefit Hahn?—I didn't care whether it benefited him or not.

You didn't care!—(and, turning to the jury, with accents of unutterable contempt)—He didn't care!

And so on. Mr. Ziegele admitted he had no proof of Hahn's alleged Stock Exchange transactions. He had no particulars of the debts Hahn was said to have contracted while in his employ. And every answer was punctuated by Mr. Carson's sneers about the defendant's "conscience."

Mr. Harrison's address to the jury was very brief. It all turned on the beeswax transactions. Mr. Carson was longer. He dwelt upon the "reckless calumnies" uttered against his client, upon the utter absence of proof of these statements, upon the difficulty of bringing to book writers of "secret letters of defamation." The wax-transactions were nothing. The wax was sold by sample. Description did not go for anything. He asked for a verdict and damages, indicating the jury's opinion of the grossness of the libels.

Mr. Justice Bruce summed up shortly. On the question of the wax, if the jury thought there was deliberate misrepresentation on Hahn's part, they must say so. On the question of the libel, if they thought that Mr. Ziegele had merely, without malice, answered a confidential business inquiry, then the letters were privileged; if he had gone beyond that, and maliciously and for his own purpose said more than he was asked to say, then there was no privilege.

At 5.5 the jury retired, and at 5.27 they returned with a verdict for Mr. Hahn. The damages they assessed at 500*l.* Clearly for Mr. Ziegele there was "nae luck aboot the Huss" that day.

Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 8.

THE market-movements for the week have been comparatively slight. There is a somewhat better demand for tartaric acid and cream of tartar, and there has been a good deal of talk about the possible reduction in iodine. Quinine is very firm. Drugs are almost unchanged. There has been an advance in Zanzibar cloves. Jamaica ginger continues to bring high prices, and the new West Indian tamarinds are arriving. Menthol and peppermint oil are tending somewhat lower.

Our Hamburg correspondent telegraphs on Thursday afternoon that *Refined camphor* still continues firm at 2.90m. per kilo., and an upward movement is anticipated. *Balsam Peru* is quoted at 18m. per kilo. for genuine quality, which is a slight advance on the previous quotations. *Quillaia* bark firm at 32m. per 100 kilos.

Our Bergen correspondent telegraphs under date of April 7:—"The weather on the fishing-grounds has been very fair, but the Lofoten fishing is now decreasing rapidly, while the returns from Finnmarken still remain insignificant. The total catch of fish amounts to 38,347,000. against 30,963,000 at the corresponding time of 1896, and the total output of steam-refined oil 20,180 barrels, against 11,700 barrels in 1896. The market is very dull, best new season's non-congealing oil being offered freely at the parity of 75s per barrel, f.o.b.

Our New York correspondent telegraphs on Thursday afternoon that *Gelatine* and American-bleached *Beeswax* are advancing. *Glycerine*, double-distilled, sp. Cadebram. gr. 1260 quality, is quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. lower; *Spermaceti* has also declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. In HIGH *Peppermint oil* there have been heavy sales of a speculative character, and the position of the article remains strong. *Jalap* of the new crop is quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; old crop at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. *Mandrake-root* shows a weak market at 9c. per lb. *Cuscara sagrada* : the new crop is now coming in, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5c. is the current price according to quality, but the article is neglected.

A Parliamentary paper was published on Tuesday containing Lord Salisbury's instructions to Mr. A. Hardinge, the British adviser to the Sultan of Zanzibar, respecting the abolition of slavery in the Zanzibar Protectorate. The instructions were written on February 10, but they have been kept secret until just now, and Mr. Hardinge has telegraphed that the Sultan has issued the decree of abolition. The effect of this decree on the clove market may be considerable, though, so far as London is concerned, the new condition of things has already been partly anticipated by recent speculation. It seems to be generally admitted that the production of Zanzibar cloves at the prices that have lately ruled has been possible only because of slave labour, and Mr. Hardinge has been specially instructed to do everything he can to prevent the finances of the Protectorate, which depend upon the export-duty on cloves, from being disorganised by the liberation of the slaves, who are estimated to number two-thirds of the population of Zanzibar, and are mainly engaged on the clove-plantations. It is feared that the liberated slaves will desert the plantations in a body, and Mr. Hardinge is therefore given a free hand, either to arrange for the importation of Indian coolies or to

prohibit runaway slaves from leaving the islands, or even to compel them to work during the gathering of the clove-crop—so says the Parliamentary Paper. Meanwhile, telegrams from Zanzibar report that the planters say that two-thirds of the crop will in future remain ungathered.

For the first time for several months the Board of Trade Returns show an increase both in exports and imports. In March of this year we imported from abroad 40,665,144l. of goods, which is 2,288,364l. more than last year. The total imports for the first quarter of the year, however, show an increase compared with 1896 of about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the figures being 177,883,863l. against 112,317,342l. Singularly enough, almost the only departments which exhibit a decrease are chemicals and oils. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures have declined by about 4 per cent. in the first quarter of 1897 as compared with 1896, the figures being respectively 59,298,187l. and 61,300,209l. The decline has been most pronounced in yarns, textile fabrics, and apparel; raw materials, machinery, and metals show a considerable advance, and in chemical and medicinal preparations there has been an increase from 2,346,820l. to 2,403,888l. in spite of the great falling off in the alkali and bleaching-powder shipments.

Mr. A. Domeier and Mr. Thomas Christy were members of a deputation from the Associated Chamber of Commerce which waited upon the Postmaster-General on Tuesday, to call his attention to the restrictions in the way of sending samples by post. Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., who introduced the subject, said that the authorities declined to allow liquids to be sent by sample-post because they held that no form of package could be devised that would make such carriage safe. Yet in every foreign country liquids were carried as samples, and there were no complaints. At present merchants on the continent were sending thousands of samples to our colonies in this way, and the English merchant who wanted to send liquids in this manner had to send his samples to France or Belgium to be forwarded thence to their destination. The Postmaster-General said that the matter was engaging his serious attention, and a committee had been appointed to go into the question.

ACID TARTARIC.—Although prices are still unchanged the market is decidedly firmer in tone. English B.P. quality from the makers is still quoted at 1s. 1d. per lb. For foreign acid dealers have rejected several offers at 12d. per lb., and are standing out for 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. as the price.

ANTIMONY.—Crude *Japanese* is firmly held at 19l. per ton on the spot in London. Business is said to have been done for shipment to the Continent at 18l. 15s. per ton, c.i.f.

ARSENIC.—Extremely firm at 25l. per ton for fine white powder on the spot. The arsenic burning-flues and houses at Poldice, Cornwall, have been acquired by a London company, and last week the building of a calcining and refining-house was commenced. This is the third works the company has built; they have also acquired the right to work Great North Downs Mines for arsenic. It is intended to spend about 2,000l. in building at Poldice, and the company hope to produce about 1,000 tons of arsenic per annum.

BALSAM PERU is extremely firm, and it is doubtful whether anything less than 8s. per lb. would be accepted. The bulk of the London supply is in one hand, and it is said that there is an active speculation going on in the article.

BALSAM TOLU.—The scarcity is becoming greater every week. Neither here nor in New York have there been any arrivals lately and unless some supplies come to hand soon it is likely that famine prices will be seen. At present 3s. per lb. is the bottom price for fine genuine quality.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Fine quality is now offering at 54s. to 55s. per cwt., c.i.f., terms, which is equal to about 57s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; and good genuine at 48s. to 50s. per cwt. on the spot. Picked leaves are quoted at 65s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—There has been an arrival of 31 packages by the

Trojan from Delagoa Bay, and one of 6 bales by another vessel.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The only business reported this week is a sale of about 600 parcels of *Japan* camphor on the spot at 110s. per cwt., which shows a slightly easier market. The quotation for March-May shipment is to-day 107s. 6d., c.i.f. *Formosa* camphor has been offering during the week at 96s. per cwt., c.i.f., without leading to business; but yesterday 100s., c.i.f., was quoted from China.

CLOVES.—Up to Tuesday the London market was quite neglected and tending easier, but on that day the publication of the decree abolishing slavery in Zanzibar brought about a very active speculation. The prices have fluctuated, and since yesterday morning about 12,000 bales are reported to have changed hands at an average increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., the business including May-July delivery, at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but chiefly consisting of June-August delivery, at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and July-September, at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. No business has been done for arrival, but the closing quotation for March-May steamer shipment is 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f. At auction 172 bales sold at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for dark to good fair Zanzibar, and 31 cases of good unpicked *Penang*, imported five years ago, realised 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—*Turkish* colocynth quiet with small sales of good pale apple at 1s. 4d. per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE) closes slightly firmer in Liverpool. The reason it is said that "bear" sellers are beginning to cover themselves. The price is now 18l. per ton, f.o.b., Liverpool, and from 17l. 10s. to 19l. per ton in London, according to brands.

CREAM OF TARTAR—A rather bare market, but without much business. On the spot best white *French* crystals are quoted at 79s. to 80s., and powder at 82s. per cwt. From Bordeaux the quotation comes at 74s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b.

GENTIAN is extremely scarce, and higher prices are looked for in course of the summer. Some sales of good *French* root have been made on the spot at 29s. per cwt., and perhaps that price would still be accepted, although 30s. is generally quoted. Business is also reported at 28s. per cwt., c.i.f.; for good cut root the c.i.f. price is 33s. 6d. per cwt.

GINGER.—*Jamaican* of the new crop realised extremely high prices at auction, and competition was good; 286 barrels sold at 91s. to 92s. 6d. per cwt. for bright, but lean, bleached; 74s. to 83s. 6d. for common to medium dull lean; and from 70s. to 72s. 6d. for *Rhatoon*. *Cochin* quiet; good bold cut, in cases, medium to bold, 66s. 6d.; small to medium, from 40s. to 50s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Crude still continues to advance, but the price of double-distilled is practically unchanged; 61s. per cwt. would be accepted for sp. gr. 1.260.

IODINE.—On Monday afternoon an informal conversation of persons interested in the manufacture of iodides took place on 'Change. No official version has been given of the result, but we understand that the gathering chiefly concerned itself with one or two grievances against the iodine convention. These seem to have arisen chiefly from the fact that the convention are powerless to stop the offering of outside parcels of iodine, which are being thrown on the London market in increasing quantities, and from the uncertainty of the future price. It is generally believed that the iodine convention came to an end on March 31, but we have heard it stated on good authority that it has been renewed for three years. Nothing certain is known of this, however, and in the meantime it is not advisable to buy any iodine preparations except from hand to mouth. A fresh arrival of 6 kegs of outside iodine has come to hand this week, and is now on the market.

LINSEED.—Crushed linseed has recently been reduced by English manufacturers, 12l. per ton being now the current quotation.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Good qualities are extremely scarce on the spot. For fine decorticated *Russian*, from 50s. to 60s. per cwt. is required. Of natural root, low varieties in second-hand are only offering at from 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

MANNA.—Tending easier. The new crop will be due in a couple of months, and many holders seem anxious to work off their old stock.

MENTHOL.—Very neglected on the spot; 6s. would certainly be accepted and probably 5s. 10d. per lb. would buy good quality. For arrival, however, the market is slightly firmer, 6s. per lb., c.i.f., being the lowest quotation. It is said that considerable quantities have been bought up for speculation to arrive.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Without improvement, quotations of the best-known brands ranging from 87s. 6d. to 95s. per barrel on the spot for best new *Norwegian*; but these figures are more or less nominal. J.R.H. brand is offering at 80s. per barrel, c.i.f., but that figure cannot be obtained, and probably bids of 77s. 6d., c.i.f., would probably lead to business. *Isdahl's* brand is now quoted at 78s., c.i.f., but lower rates are expected.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*American peppermint oil*, H.G.H., remains cheap at 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the spot. *Wayne County*, in tins, offers at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. There does not seem to be much room for a further decline in this article. *Oil of sassafras* firmly held at 1s. 10d. per lb. *Spearmint oil*, H.G.H., offers at 10s. per lb., c.i.f. *Oil of limes*: Distilled oil is again dearer, and very scarce on the spot. *Japanese peppermint oil* quite neglected; 40-per-cent. quality could be had on the spot at 3s. 9d. per lb., demethylised at 2s. 9d., or perhaps 2s. 6d. per lb. The quotations for arrival are 4s. and 3s. per lb., c.i.f., respectively. *Italian* oils are steady, and good *Lemon* are especially scarce on the spot, a large proportion of the London stock of fine quality having been bought up for shipment to America some time ago. *Clove oil* still remains nominally quoted at the low price of from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb. for *English* drawn; but there is an expectation that the figures will be raised on account of an expected further advance in the raw material. Some distillers talk of increasing their price to 2s. 6d. per lb. *Lemongrass oil* nominally quoted at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. *Citronella* is rather scarcer on the spot, the quotation being from 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., which is higher. *Star-anise* sells in small quantities at 6s. 6d. per lb.

OPIUM.—*Turkish* opium remains steady, but with very little demand; good to fine *Soft-shipping*, 11s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.; second quality at 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; *Druggists' seconds*, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; fine quality, 8s. to 9s. per lb. *Persian* continues in request with moderate sales at full prices; 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. for fine; 9s. to 10s. for medium to good; and 8s. to 9s. per lb. for common quality. Almost all the small quantity of *Persian* opium now in London consists of good quality, common grades being practically unobtainable.

ORRIS-ROOT.—The prospects for the new crop appear to be unusually good, and for this reason, among others, prices have declined considerably of late, and have now reached a very low limit. Best picked *Florentine* in casks is now offering, according to holder, at from 53s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. London; sorts at 52s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt., c.i.f.; and *Verona*, according to quality, at from 33s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt., c.i.f.

QUICKSILVER.—The market has become dull. From importers' hands the price is still 7l. 5s.; in second hand, 7l. 3s. 6d. per bottle.

QUININE.—Is extremely firm; the bottom price of *German* bulk in second hand is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., but it is very difficult to find supplies at that figure, and the manufacturers seem to be falling behind in their deliveries. The London stock continues to decrease; that in the public warehouses being returned at the end of March at 1,332,288 oz., against 1,865,748 oz. at March 31, 1896. During the month of March 112,928 oz. were delivered, and 45,184 oz. landed at the warehouses.

RHUBARB.—Firm, with some sales of *Shensi* root at steady prices.

SHELLAC.—The market opened quietly this week with a Calcutta cable quotation of 64s. per cwt., c.i.f., for TN orange quality. At auction on Tuesday 1,422 cases were offered, but the demand was very slack. Only 422 cases sold at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on *Second orange*, and somewhat lower rates for *Button lac*, compared with the previous sale prices. Fine pale orange to lemon lac realised 72s. to 76s.; fair to good flat reddish and pale, 72s. to 73s.; ordinary blocky red, 58s. per cwt. *Button lac* sold at 46s. for ordinary

dark, 59s. to 64s. for blocky seconds, 64s. to 70s. per cwt. for broken and blocky to good firsts. The spot price for TN orange is now 63s. per cwt.; AC Garnet has been reduced to 72s. per cwt. Since the auctions several hundred cases have changed hands at 64s. for May and 65s. 6d. per cwt. for August delivery; also 200 cases, April-June shipment, at 61s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. The next shellac-auctions will be held on April 27.

SOY.—Chinese is firmly held at 1s. per gallon. There have, however, been several arrivals lately.

SPERMACELE.—Quiet. English refined has changed hands at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. lately.

STRYCHNINE tending higher. Crystals offer at 2s. 0½d. per oz. and powder at 1s. 10½d. per oz. in bulk; for vials, 1d. more is asked. These are second-hand quotations.

SUGAR OF MILK.—In good demand. American powder has been sold at from 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt., c.i.f.

TAMARINDS.—The first arrival of the new crop *Barbados tamarinds* was offered at auction, but little demand was shown, and the whole supply, consisting of 175 barrels of fine quality, was bought in at 16s. per cwt. Twenty casks of dark *East Indian* tamarinds were also bought in at 9s. 6d. per cwt.

THYMOL is again lower; good crystals offer at 7s. per lb.

TURMERIC.—Very firmly held. Fair *Bengal* has been sold at 10s. per cwt. lately. Good *Madras* finger, 16s. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—Quiet; 38s., or perhaps 37s. 6d., per cwt. would be accepted for good pale squares on the spot, and for arrival 33s. 6d., c.i.f., is to-day's quotation.

Heavy Chemicals.

The business passing in the heavy-chemical market continues steady, a good demand for all the main products being prevalent. Inquiries for early shipment are numerous, and the home trade demand is steady. Prices show little variation. *Aniline oil and salts* a trifle lower; the former now stands at 8d., and the latter at 7d. Inquiries for *Green copperas* are heavy, and an early advance in price may be looked for. White powdered *Arsenic* easily maintains its strong position, owing to scarcity, and the same remark applies also to *Sulphur*. *Barium products* in steady request; the chloride has a somewhat firmer tone. A better demand is also to be noted for the *Hydrate of baryta*. *Linseed and Cottonseed cakes* steady. South Durham *Salt* moving freely.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on April 7, says that *Castor oil*, after declining to 2½d. per lb. for a short time, has recovered. To-day the price for good seconds Calcutta is 2½d., with a much firmer market in view of the reports from abroad. First pressure French is held for 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. with an upward tendency. Madras good seconds are quoted at 3½d., but no business is passing at the figure. *Canary-seed*, notwithstanding tariff influences, is very quiet at 27s. to 28s. per quarter for good bright Turkish. Californian *Honey* of low grade has been selling during the week at 22s. to 23s. per cwt., but the better grades are held for 27s. 6d. cwt. to 42s. for good white. In Chilean *Honey* the X. grade is not in great demand at 28s. to 35s. per cwt., and the lower qualities are being sought after for export at 21s. to 35s. cwt. *Kola-nuts* have been in large request during the week, but although a large quantity has changed hands there has been no advance in price, the figure still being 2½d. to 2¾d. for good West African. Black *Teneriffe Cochineal* is offering at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. First white *Cream of tartar* of full strength has sold at 82s. cwt., ordinary at 78s. to 79s. *Sierra Leone Chillies* are selling at 35s. cwt.—one parcel to close account sales was sold without reserve at 28s. 9d. cwt. *Beeswax* is in better request, sales of Chilean being effected at 6l. 13s. 9d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. cwt. for mixed quality, and 41 packages of Gambia fetched 6l. 7s. 6d. cwt. *Quillaia-bark* has advanced fully 10s. cwt., sales of good bark being made at 14l. 10s., and now more money is talked of. *Ginger* (*Sierra Leone*) has been selling at 19s. For good dry 22s. per cwt. is asked. *Soudan Gum Acacia* is somewhat steadier, and some business has been done at 60s. to 65s., closing with

a fairly good inquiry. Medium grades are in fair request with very limited supplies offering, and holders are very firm at previous prices.

The Amsterdam Market.

Our Amsterdam correspondent gives further particulars with regard to the cinchona-auctions on April 1, of which the result was announced by telegram in our last issue. The sales went off with good spirit and general buying, the manufacturers being evidently anxious for some reason or another to secure a higher bark unit. The quantity withdrawn at the sales—viz., 323 cases, containing about 1,577 kilos. of quinine—had already been sold before the auctions commenced. Other private transactions are also talked about, but no details are obtainable. A small quantity of bark sold at the unit of 3½c.; but the great bulk changed hands at from 3¼c. to 4c. per unit. For a small lot 4½c. per ½-kilo. was actually paid. *Druggists'* barks were very quiet; root-bark and broken quill, however, realised steady prices. The richest parcel of bark offered at the auctions was one of 28 bales crushed *Ledgeriana*, analysing 10.38 per cent; it realised 38½c. per ½-kilo. The stock of bark in Amsterdam has been much reduced, and there is no prospect that it will be increased within the next few months, as the Java shipments are known to have been very small. The exports for March, for instance, are announced by cable as having only been 350,000 ½-kilos., the total for the first quarter of the year being as follows:—

| | 1897 | 1896 | 1895 | 1894 | 1893 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Half-kilos. . | 1,196,000 | 2,073,000 | 1,862,000 | 1,873,000 | 1,881,000 |

If the shipments continue so small as they have recently been, a further rise appears unavoidable. The following figures show the results of the Amsterdam bark-auctions during the first three months of the past five years:—

| Year | Total Packages in Three Sales | Kilos. Q. Sulph. Offered | Average Quinine Content of Bark | Kilos. Q. Sulph. Sold | Kilos. Q. Sulph. Bought in | Unit Paid, Cents per Half-kilo. |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Per Cent. | | | |
| 1897 | 18,804 | 91,786 | 5.26-5.84 | 79,800 | 11,966 | 2.12-3.9 |
| 1896 | 21,040 | 101,938 | 5.14-5.53 | 81,306 | 20,632 | 2.8-3 |
| 1895 | 22,751 | 92,289 | 4.63-4.91 | 49,194 | 43,095 | 2.5-2.85 |
| 1894 | 15,869 | 64,005 | 4.61-5.12 | 56,899 | 7,106 | 3.95-4.4 |
| 1893 | 17,516 | 61,936 | 4.23-4.55 | 39,537 | 22,399 | 5.3-5.8 |

The Hamburg Market.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes on April 6:—*Kola-nuts* are still quiet at 70m. to 80m. per 100 kilos. according to quality. *Menthol* is dull; to-day's quotation is 13½m. to 14m. per kilo. *Oil (cod-liver)* is quiet and slow of sale; non-congealing oil is held for 77m. to 88m. per barrel. *Star-anise-oil* is quiet, at 15m. per kilo. *Peppermint oil* is quiet, HGH 6½m. Todd, 6½m. per lb., Japan oil, 6m. per kilo. *Citronella oil* unchanged, at 265m. per 100 kilos. *Russian-anise-oil*, 14½m. to 15m. per kilo. *Lycopodium* is very firm at 265m. per 100 kilos. *Cumin seed (Malta)* unchanged, at 43m. per 100 kilos. *Russian anise* steady, at 27m. to 28m. per 100 kilos. *Shellac* very quiet and slow of sale. *Castor oil* flat, at 56m. to 57m. per 100 kilos, in barrels. *Japan wax* unchanged, at 76m. to 77m. per 100 kilos. *Carnauba wax* quiet, grey at 87m. to 95m., fine yellow 160m. to 170m. per 100 kilos. *Acid (citric)* quiet, at 232m. to 236m. per 100 kilos. *Acid (tartaric)* is rather firmer, at 225m. to 240m. per 100 kilos. *Antimony* continues very firm, at 39m. per 100 kilos. *Balsam copaiba* is unaltered, at 4.50m. per kilo. for genuine *Mara-cabo*. *Balsam Peru* quiet, at 17½m. per kilo. *Balsam Tolu* is firmer, and quoted to-day at 5½m. per kilo. *Camphor (refined)* shows a steady market, at 290m. per 100 kilos.

SULPHOCYANIDES NOT POISONOUS.—Dr. Heffter, of Leipzig has made experiments on himself and various animals administering considerable doses of sulphocyanides of sodium and ammonium. He took 7½ gr. of sulphocyanide of sodium, and 15 gr. the next day of sulphocyanide of ammonium, without feeling any ill effects. Besides this he found that cats and rabbits were able to take considerable quantities of the sulphocyanides without inconvenience.—*The Photogram*.

Correspondence

In writing letters for publication, correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Notice to Correspondents.

On Pharmaceutical Affairs.

SIR,—I regret you name me "An Indignant Doctor." You might rather call me "An Indignant Chemist and Druggist," which I am—indignant at the misinterpretation of the Pharmacy Act.

I was assistant to my brother-in-law when the Act was being passed, and it was never intended that innocent assistants should be persecuted and treated in this childish and petty manner.

It was never meant that grocers should carry on a chemist's business. It was a registered chemist and druggist only who could do that in the true meaning of the Act, and he was responsible for his assistants in the same manner as the proprietor of a provision-store, who is held responsible and punished if his assistants sell margarine for butter.

Why are these actions here being taken against medical men only? Are the public not more safeguarded by the qualified medical man, who employs a registered apprentice of the Society, 20 years of age (in process of qualifying at his 21st birthday), than by the registered chemist, who leaves a lad and goes out fishing and shooting in the summer and curling in the winter?

I must ask you to correct my statement regarding Mr. David Watson. I never said he was in business fifteen years before qualifying; but I said he was managing a business fourteen or fifteen years before he qualified. I am sorry your reporter puts it thus, as I know Mr. Watson feels it, and imagines that I blame him for reporting to the Society those who keep unregistered assistants.

Regarding my saying it was contemptible for Mr. Watson to say it was time the Pharmaceutical Society were enforcing the Act more stringently, it seems that Mr. Watson's remarks I saw in the *C. & D.* were not reported properly. He has great sympathy for those who are persecuted under a mistaken notion of the original meaning of the Act.

I suggest that the Act be amended so as (1st) to do away with company pharmacy; and (2nd) to allow an assistant over 18 years of age, after passing an intermediate or modified examination, to sell poisons in Schedule H.

Yours respectfully,

S. PRINCE CLARK,

Chemist and Druggist, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., &c.

59 Dixon Avenue, Glasgow, April 6.

SIR,—You have laboured to prove that the Pharmaceutical Society wishes to raise the fees in order to subsidise the *Journal*, and, to my mind, you have proved your case. Under no circumstances is a society justified in enforcing larger examination-fees in order to subsidise a society journal. I am of opinion, however, that as the Society has no power to enforce a registration-fee, or a membership-fee, some new source of income must be opened up to it, in order that it may be able to meet the heavy legal expenses falling upon its shoulders. In the light of the decisions which are being given, nothing but cash can enable the Society to carry on an energetic warfare. I think a registration-fee would raise least friction.

Two things must be attended to, however, before the Society attempts this. The first is the qualifying examination, and the second is the Pharmacy Act.

I do not wish to say a word against the present Board of Examiners, but I have no hesitation in saying that, as long as ordinary chemists are acting as examiners, pharmacy will never command the respect of which it is worthy. It is no discredit to a man to be told that after having served the public for a number of years he can hardly be well

qualified to examine in any scientific subject, no matter what his knowledge may have been when he himself qualified. It is not to be expected that the public will respect the profession as long as they can buy a half-penny worth of castor-oil from an examiner. Pharmacy does not command sufficient respect from any class of society, and I trace this fact to the master mistake of making chemists in business examiners. I even question whether it is fair to students to set them a hard examination, and exact from them a large fee, only to confront them with this type of examiner. In order to conduct a just examination a man must not only know his subject thoroughly, but he must know how best to ascertain what a candidate knows; and I contend that nobody but an expert can do this. The scientific subjects ought all to be given up to experts. Pharmacy ought to be in the hands of laboratory experts; and dispensing ought to be abolished in the examination-room.

Then there is the Pharmacy Act. As long as we have decisions under this Act of the Sheriff Mair type, it is nonsense to raise fresh barriers to the sacred courts of pharmacy. Many men have had a fling at this Act, but few have gone so far as Sheriff Mair. He would have little hesitation about condemning it, if it were not presumption upon his part. Well, let them all condemn it and abolish it, we never asked for it. It is intolerable, however, that we, as qualified men, should be bound by an Act which appears to affect nobody outside qualification. Sheriff Mair says if it had not been for previous decisions he would have had difficulty in finding that it affected unqualified assistants; but who ever said it did not affect qualified men? If a girl swallows a penny-worth of oxalic acid, if a drunken man swallows 2 oz. of liniment, if a careless mother gives her infant a 1-oz. bottle of chlorodyne to play with, does any coroner or juryman forget that the chemist who supplied these is affected by the Pharmacy Act? Do they not even read into it clauses which it never contained, in order to browbeat a man whose only fault is that he is a qualified chemist? Popular sentiment is against chemists. This, I believe, is traceable to the imaginary mammoth profits to be obtained in the drug-business. There is no hope, at the end of the nineteenth century, that the Pharmacy Act will be abolished. The people don't want it abolished. What they want is to obtain the services of qualified men without paying for them. In plainer words, they wish to be served by qualified men, but they undervalue the qualification. It is for us to say that we will no longer submit to this state of things. Either the Act must be enforced upon the just and the unjust alike, or it must be abolished. It is for us to say that we will no longer be governed by an Act which few judges neglect an opportunity of heaving half a brick at; which half the scribbling-clerks in the country occupy their masters' time, and exercise their ingenuity, in tearing to pieces in the public newspapers; which almost no editor of a secular newspaper fails to tirade against periodically; and which all those men who have consciences which will allow them to take advantage of this position set at ostentatious defiance. It is for us to say that we will not undergo an expensive course of training in order to serve the public only to be brought into competition with unqualified men; that we will not be made sumpter-mules of to carry the load of responsibility whilst others who never laboured honourably draw the pay; that we will not as a body of men submit to the degradation of having our blood sucked by a board of parasites.

As long as the Act exists we appeal to it. If it is abolished we are free. It is in no way at fault. It is carefully drawn, and, if properly administered, is a just Act. Before the Society goes a step further I advise it to send representatives to the Privy Council. Let Sheriff Mair's remarks, with others of a similar nature, be tabled. Let a plain statement of the whole position be given, and let it be pointed out that we have reached a deadlock. If this produces no effect, I presume the Society will be within its right in handing in its charter and refusing to conduct examinations any longer. The responsibility of administering the Act and conducting the examinations will thus be thrown upon the Government. This would be immensely better for all parties. Administration under the direction of the Society is looked upon as an act tending to personal aggrandisement by all outsiders. Perhaps the Society does not see how this could be accomplished. To me it looks

plain enough. The members of Council at Bloomsbury Square have only to go home and never come back. The act might be performed at the evening hour when the shades of night are gathering round, and when the last man leaves he might softly turn the key in the door, then

Fold his tents as the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

Dumfries.

JAMES REID.

SIR,—As a subscriber to the Pharmaceutical Society, I ask all members of the trade to become subscribers too. We are dissatisfied with the present Council, and the only way to alter things is to put in a new Council. Here is the point. When voting-time comes, put in real representatives of the trade. The present Council legislate for London only. It is no use grumbling without acting. We cannot vote unless we subscribe to the Society, and we cannot alter things with the present Council in power; therefore our remedy is to subscribe and vote for the right men.

Yours faithfully,

A.P.S. (88/67.)

SIR,—General education has so advanced in this country that it is no doubt necessary to widen the range and to increase the stringency of the examinations; but as pharmaceutical education is peculiar in itself, combining as it does in a large and marked degree trade and professional pursuits, it is necessary that the Pharmaceutical Council should do something to assist the student in meeting these increased regulations, hampered as he is, more and more every day, with the long hours of shop-life.

It is all very well to make the pharmaceutical ladder harder and harder to climb by means of increased fees and harder examinations, but something should be done to assist the embryo chemist to climb this ladder, and it can be done if the Pharmaceutical Council will only assist him during his apprenticeship to obtain some knowledge of the subjects required for the qualifying examinations.

I maintain that the Pharmaceutical Council should control the apprenticeships of this country, and that the apprenticeships controlled, as they ought to be, by the Pharmaceutical Council, should take the place of the much-talked-of curriculum.

My scheme is this. First, the Preliminary to be passed before apprenticeship. Secondly, that an apprentice shall have time for study and recreation. The time for recreation to consist of an hour every morning, and the time for study to consist of not less than four evenings weekly, finishing shop-work at 5 o'clock. The apprentice should have on these four occasions from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock (or closing time) for study, and afterwards be free to use his time as he liked. Thirdly, that an agreement or a clause inserted in the indentures to this effect to be drawn up and submitted to the Pharmaceutical Council or their appointed agent for supervision, and if it meets with their approval the apprenticeship should be registered, and a fee, say of 2*l.* 2*s.*, be paid for registration.

If this scheme was adopted the apprentice would have time for study and recreation, and if his master did not treat him fairly in the matter he could appeal to the Council for protection.

We hear a lot about raising the social status of the trade and getting a better class of men to enter it; but if we are to get hold of these fine young gentlemen, which it seems is the dream of the Society to enrol, we must protect them and let them enter the trade more as pupils than as hard-working struggling apprentices.

Of course, I know that a man cannot be made to study by legislation; but if our young men were only given the chance, nine out of ten would take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded and devote their attention to their studies, and when the end of the apprenticeship came they would, after a short course at one of our colleges, be able to face the examiners with every confidence.

Yours truly,

Doncaster.

WALTER E. PLANT.

The By-laws.

SIR,—It is astonishing to notice the attitude assumed by assistants—particularly those of the Chemists' Assistants'

Association—toward the proposed by-laws. That a body of intelligent young men, some of whom are immediately concerned, and whose opinions are supposed to represent at least London students, should cordially endorse the action of the Pharmaceutical Society after a short imperfect discussion, passes my comprehension. That the Society, because of temporary financial embarrassment, should seek to compel candidates for the Minor examination, whether their sympathies are enlisted or not, to help them out of their difficulty by contributing to its support, is bad enough, but what are we to say when assistants themselves, whose pockets are affected, cordially endorse that action? A difference of five guineas may not appear much to some whose lot is cast in golden luxury, but to the majority this amount is a serious matter. It does not affect me, as I am qualified, but I know many excellent men who would have some difficulty in finding this extra sum each time they presented themselves. This extra expense presses very hard indeed on such men.

What is the candidate to receive in return? For the present fee he gets his diploma and registration, and that costs two guineas more than formerly. In what direction is he to look for some return for the additional five guineas? Will the Society promise him protection from unjust competition afterwards, from the one-man company, or from the unqualified capitalist? To what purpose is the surplus going? If to provide the "sinews of war," well and good. But surely, if the Society intends this the President will declare its policy, for how else can the trade's support be expected? Shall the qualified man, for all time, have to discover when he has received his qualification that he has still to compete with the unqualified stores and hucksters? Has he not the right to expect that the Society which receives his fee shall in return give him some protection? If the Society intends this, then, I say, God speed its by-laws.

But, should THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST be correct in assuming that the Society in its management has been more extravagant than its revenue entitled it to be, and this surplus of examination-money is to be applied to liquidating its expenses (salaries, *Journal*, &c.), I am sure the trade will agree that this is a most unjust tax on men who have, in the majority of cases, nothing whatever to do with its affairs. As presented, it certainly looks like imposing a tax on the outside trade. Why not tax its own members for any deficiencies there may be? It seems as though the Society's present attitude will make it still more unpopular, less influential, and less worthy of the support of the trade.

I am, sir, faithfully yours,

CEOLA. (91/25.)

Mescal Buttons.

SIR,—Your remarks in the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 3 with reference to *Anhalonium Levinii* induce us to suggest that if any of your readers should desire further information on this interesting drug after reading your valuable synopsis of October 26, 1895, they would find such in an article by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in the *British Medical Journal* of December 5, 1896. We understand that Dr. Wm. Murrell also has been making extensive investigations recently in regard to its properties. We enclose an excerpt from the *Therapeutic Gazette* of September, 1895, and February, 1896, on "Mescal Buttons"; also our brochure on the drug. We have had *Anhalonium Levinii* in our list for some years, and you will note that we have given considerable attention to the investigations in connection with the drug.

Very truly yours,

21 North Audley Street, W.,

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.

April 5.

[The brochure sent contains just the information that the pharmacist, as well as the physician, requires, and those specially interested cannot do better than get a copy of it.—*Ed. C. & D.*]

Contract Carriers.

SIR,—Your correspondents complain that carriers will not allow more than one parcel to be sent from a wholesaler to the retailer in a day. By Bateman's Parcel Express there is no such restriction. Two or more parcels can be sent in a day, and the contract weight is 14 lbs. The address is 13 Huggin Lane, Queen Victoria Street. Yours truly,

Christchurch.

H. S. GREEN.

Black Ink.

SIR.—Having frequently noticed in your paper a request for formula for black ink, and having tried most formulæ with varying success, I send the following, which has the advantage of being quickly made, ready for immediate use, and writing with initial and permanent blackness:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Ac. pyrogallæ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3x. |
| Ferri sulphatis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3viij. |
| Fo li sulphit. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iv. |
| Aqua destill. et | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3xx. |

Dissolve two first in half the water, then mix with solli sulph. dissolved in the remainder.

Yours truly,

Redditch, April 2.

J. THORNTON.

[The ink is good; we have made some of it, and find it an improvement to add mucil. acaciæ ʒss. to the pint. It would pay well to sell it in 6-oz. white r.s. bottles at 6d. We fancy that it will improve with age.—ED. C. & D.]

Papain-tests.

SIR,—I have seen in your issue of last Saturday the remarks of Mr. John C. Umney on the digestive action of "a well-known commercial papain," and as the sole consignee of Papain-Finkler I cannot allow this report to pass unanswered. From the small amount of information which the abstract gives as to the methods by which Mr. Umney arrived at his results, it appears to me that he fell into the same error as all his predecessors who took part in the papain controversy of 1894-95—namely, that he tests papain in the same manner as pepsin. A more erroneous method could not be adopted. This has been pointed out by Dr. Rideal, Dr. Passmore, and others. The article mentions moist egg-albumen (? the white of hard-boiled egg) as the proteid used. Now papain does not develop its full energy on this material: it attacks and disintegrates the egg albumen, but does not go into solution, which the B.P. test requires of a good pepsin in a strong hydrochloric-acid medium. The best proteid for digestive experiments with papain is raw lean beef, and this has been adopted for testing Papain-Finkler for many years past, the particulars of the test being enclosed with each package. The use of raw beef seems more rational for the test, as no doctor would expect dyspeptic patients to choose hard-boiled eggs, or, as far as that goes, even any other well-boiled albumen for their diet. Further, the great advantage of papain over pepsin is that it digests best when the food is in a concentrated condition, such as it is presumably present in the human digestive tract. Mr. Umney, or at least his report, does not mention anything on this point; he does not say what proportionate quantity of liquid* to the proteid he used in his experiments. It is a well-known fact that even the best pepsins require the presence of a good quantity of liquid, and a greater percentage of hydrochloric acid than exists in the gastric juice to obtain the result demanded by the various Pharmacopœias. It is here that a properly-conducted papain-test would at once negative the presence of pepsin in a papain which stands the test adopted by me. I may mention that Mr. Umney is not the first to suspect the presence of pepsin to account for the action in the acid medium of Papain-Finkler; but during all the number of years I have sold this product (since 1887) no proof has come forward to maintain the assertion of pepsin admixture. Dr. Finkler & Co., moreover, guarantee their product to be purely vegetable and free from any admixture of pepsin. Mr. Umney's report further does not enlighten us as to what condition he obtained his raw material in—whether dry and free from vegetable fibre or other impurities, how it was gathered, whether by experienced hands or simply by unskilled native labour, and so on. Anyone who has handled the papaw ferment will agree with me that it requires careful and experienced manipulation to obtain a good and active juice—an all-important question in the manufacture of papain. As this report, if unchallenged, would bring discredit on Papain-Finkler, I trust that through the world-wide circulation of your valuable paper the above communication will disabuse the minds of any

*This was given in the original, but, for the sake of brevity, we did not give details, simply comparative results.—ED. C. & D.

erroneous opinion or an unfounded suspicion as to the quality of that product; and I may add that the uniformity of Papain-Finkler is guaranteed by control-tests of each parcel as it arrives from the works, conducted by an independent analyst of high standing in London.

Yours faithfully,

B. KÜHN.

London, April 6.

Sole Consignee for Papain-Finkler.

The Brussels International Pharmaceutical Congress.

[Translation.]

SIR.—Certain professional journals have noted the remarks made by the British Pharmaceutical Association raising the question whether the International Pharmaceutical Congress to be held in Brussels had been regularly organised. The Honourable Mr. Carteighe, member of the committee charged by the Chicago Congress to make arrangements for the next, remarked that the committee of the seventh congress not having been communicated with he thought the Brussels Congress could not regularly follow that of Chicago, and could not claim to be the eighth International Congress.

We perfectly understand the motives of our honourable confrère, but may remark that the necessary formalities have been fulfilled in all respects, and it is now certain that there can be no further misunderstanding. Documents addressed to us by the President, Mr. Remington, and Mr. Carteighe show that these gentlemen are in agreement on this point. The eighth International Congress of Pharmacy is therefore officially recognised, and we are persuaded that with the liberal assistance of all it will bear good fruit.

Some pharmaceutical journals appear to have received the announcement of the eighth congress with reserve, and even with indifference, and have expressed doubts on the advantages which may result for the good of the profession. We reply that if the International Congresses have not hitherto produced such benefits as were expected from them it is due to the apathy of some and to the want of solidarity of others. In a profession like ours, bound so intimately with the public interest, there is no question, either of party or of nationality. When the decisions taken by International Congresses are seriously supported they have a value which Governments cannot misconstrue.

Whatever may be the contradictory opinions, it is certain that the efforts of the organising committee will be crowned with a great and legitimate success. Personal adhesions and important delegations are announced from all parts, and we beg you, Sir, in the next number of your journal to rectify the statements which have been published and which may prejudice us. We are sure that we can always reckon on your generous support, especially when the opportunity occurs to cement the friendship which unites the great pharmaceutical family.

I remain, very cordially yours,

102 Chaussée de Wavre, Brussels. THE SECRETARY.

Liq. Bismuthi.

SIR.—While pharmacists generally are aware that liq. bismuthi is not of the same composition as its prototype, liq. bismuthi "Schacht," some may not be fully cognisant of the extent of the difference. Liq. bismuthi B.P. contains 8.33 per cent. of citrate of bismuth; liq. bismuthi "Schacht" contains 1.94 per cent. of metallic bismuth, equivalent to 3.69 per cent. of citrate. In one establishment the more expensive preparation is, to my knowledge, invariably used. If this custom prevails to any extent the difference in appearance of mixtures containing liq. bismuthi and a bicarbonate, which seems to periodically trouble dispensers, would readily be accounted for. I have recently examined a number of samples of the official liquor, obtained from both wholesale and retail houses, and with only one exception have found them to respond to the characters and tests described in the B.P.

Yours truly,

Uckfield, March 30.

W. G. STRATTON.

[This letter confirms a note which we recently inserted in our dispensing column. Our idea is, however, that the precipitation by carbonates is not solely a question of bismuth strength, but also of the presence of an alkaline citrate in

excess of the proportion to make ammonio-citrate of bismuth. Perhaps Mr. Stratton might work this out, determining quantitatively the amount of each base and acid present.]

DISPENSING NOTES.

Incompatible.

83/68. *Salicin* sends this prescription:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Strontii bromid. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5ij. |
| Liq. sodii arsen. | .. | .. | .. | .. | MXXXvj. |
| Sodii sulphat. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5vj. |
| Tr. chloroformi co. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Aq. flor. aurant. ad | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3xij. |

M.

Strontium sulphate is precipitated. The prescriber should be asked to omit the sodium sulphate.

"Salicin" sends another prescription, in which a doubtful ingredient is syr. cinchon. alcoholic. (Schacht).

What is Cerat. Galeni?

79/29. *St. Leian* asks this question. It is cold-cream, we regret to say, for the question is not uncommon.

Quinine without Acid.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Quin. sulph. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. xv. |
| Pot. bromid. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5ij. |
| Liq. arsenicalis | .. | .. | .. | .. | M40 |
| Nepenthe | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Aq. ad | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vj. |

M. Ft. mist.

85/17. *Acid* rubbed down the quinine sulph., and put into dry bottle; then mixed the pot. brom., nepenthe, and liq. arsenicalis in 3iv. of water; added this to the quinine sulph. and shook up, and then filled up to required quantity. This made an unsightly mixture, so he added 15 min. of ac. sulph. dil. to dissolve the quin. sulph., left the bottle uncorked for some time, and finally sent out. Was this right? [Ethics says, "No." Common-sense says, "Yes." But a note of the addition should be made on the prescription.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and *Alpe's* "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."

84/72. *J. H. C.*—The label renders the oils liable to medicine-stamp duty if they are compounds.

79/5. *Rat.*—We think, on the authority of *Barclay v. Pearson* (1893), it would be an infringement of the Lottery Act to sell a tooth-powder giving a gold watch to the person who might happen to buy the box with a certain number on it.

88/36. *H. G.*—You correctly point out that in the schedule of poisons the words "and its preparations" are not added in certain cases. This has been noted in some of the actions; but the High Court has invariably held that when a compound is sold each ingredient is sold. The words "and its preparations" would, therefore, seem to be superfluous.

84/15. *Saxin.*—You are not "entitled" to a reply because your employer subscribes. We have not contracted to reply to anyone. We do not see how you can compel your employer to sign your certificate. If, however, he refuses to do so out of mere spite, you should explain the circumstances to the Registrar and ascertain what other evidence of service the Council would accept. It is quite possible that if the employer's unreasonable refusal put you to expense or injured you, damages might be recovered for breach of an implied condition of the apprenticeship-contract.

75/20. *Inquisitive.*—There are a great number of Acts of Parliament relating to burials, the principal one of which is the Cemeteries Clauses Act of 1847; but there is nothing in any of them, so far as we know, about putting bodies 8 feet down. The Home Secretary, however, has extensive powers of making regulations, and he may have made some special local regulations as to this particular cemetery, about which we can give no information, but it is very unlikely. The best course for the select Vestry to take would be to write to the Sanitary Board asking them upon what authority they base their requisition, and if they cannot give any authority to tell them to mind their own business.

87/28. *An Old Chemist.*—You do not seem to have appreciated the distinction which the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords drew between persons and companies in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited). If you are not familiar with that case, we advise you to get "Pharmacy and Poison Laws" (2s. 6d.) and read it.

86/68. *Hants.*—We should think the judgment quoted in the preceding reply would apply to the Dentists Act as well as the Pharmacy Act, but we are not aware that it has been tested. If you venture you might be chosen for the legal experiment, and though we think you would ultimately win, it is not certain, and you might have to risk 1,000% or more. If the company is outside the Dentists Act it may use the title "dentist."

91/28. *Italia.*—We cannot see anything illegal in a person with the Minor qualification styling himself "Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society."

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

We reply to our subscribers and their employés only; queries must, therefore, be authenticated by the name and address of the subscriber. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and the name of the querist should be placed on the sample. Queries are not replied to by post.

74/66. *A. T. C.*—Perfume for Violet-powder:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Nerolin | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. x. |
| Coumarin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| Heliotropin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| Jasmine extract | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |

Mix.

You may not think this "cheap," but better a little of a good thing than much of a nasty one.

74/27. *Delta.*—We cannot account for the grainy appearance, unless it is due to the wax containing paraffin. To improve the preparation try the following:—Dissolve resin 5j. in S.V.M. 5j., mix with liq. potassæ 5j., and to this add the cream gradually.

74/18. *Liverpool.*—We are unable to give you the information which you desire; we have no practical experience in the matter.

74/23. *Pepsine.*—Book on Coal-tar Products.—Lunge's is the best. It is published by Gurney & Jackson.

74/38. *Persecuted.*—The best way to allay the itching produced by *Dolichos* down is to "go for" the person who has applied it.

73/34. *Bompe.*—The Cape Colony Medical Council recognise the "Staats-Examen" degrees of Austria, Germany, Holland, Russia, and Switzerland. We have no information whether French degrees are registrable in the colony. Applications for registration and licence to practise as a medical man in Cape Colony should be addressed to the Secretary, Colonial Medical Council, Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town.

70 41. *Horner* (Belfast).—Polishing-wax.—We find this sample to consist of 85 per cent. of a fine white sand coloured

with ochre, 5 per cent. each of tallow, palm oil, and paraffin oil. The ingredients seem to be mixed together and made into a mass by pressure. Can any subscriber tell "Horner" who the maker of this article is? It is a splendid polish.

72/50. Yorkshire Bite.—Bird- tonic for coughs, asthma, congestion of the lungs, &c., in all kinds of song-birds—a certain cure for soft moult. Dose: Three to six drops in the water:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Tr. ferri perchlor. | 3j. |
| Ac. hydrochlor. dil. | 5ss. |
| Glycerini | 5iss. |
| Aq. camph. ad | 3j. |

Mix and colour with liq. coeci to a pale pink tint. Filter.

This is as near the thing as we can get. **Cure for Milk-fever.**—Given in 3-oz. doses, two or three times a day in warm gruel or ale, and seems to answer well:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Potass. bicarb. | 5iiss. |
| Spt. ammon. arom. | 3j. |
| Tr. hyoseyam. | 3ss. |
| Aq. ad | 3iij. |

M.

There is a brown liquorice-like deposit in this which we can make nothing of.

73/8. Lupulus.—The Felon Powder for young cattle consists chiefly of black sulphur, with some liquorice and other vegetable matter.

74/63. Alumen.—Baking-powder like your sample:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Dried ammonia-alum | 3viij. |
| Bicarbonate of soda | 3viij. 5vj. |
| Farina | 3xvj. |

Mix.

75/1. R. H. B.—The Powder for Brass-finishing is tripoli—i.e., a siliceous earth containing a small percentage of chalk and ferric oxide.

76/20. Nitre.—Cream-of-tartar Substitute. — Your sample is acid phosphate of ammonia, with 10 per cent. or so of farina.

78/22. Boz.—Better let us have the formula. You seem to be using either too much oil or too weak spirit.

81/17. Haustus Niger.—Pimples on the Face arise from many causes, and you do not say what yours may be due to. We should like to know that before we attempt to advise; but we may say, generally, that washing with ichthyol soap does good, and an apple before breakfast is excellent. If you drink ale preserved with calcium bisulphite, that may be the sole cause of the mischief. Should that surmise be correct, drop the beer.

79/53. L. P.—Carbolic Powder as supplied to U.S. authorities.—We do not know how this is made, but ground gypsum 80 parts, brickdust 5 parts, and crude carbolic acid 15 parts, well mixed, will give you a good article.

79/40. R. S.—Brown-boot Polish.—There are three formulæ in our last volume—pages 166, 269, and 699.

79/30. Onward.—Pure-drug Fever-powder for Children.—Pulv. potas. nitrat. gr. j. Stomachic and Indigestion Powder.—Bismuth. subcarb. gr. vj. will do very well. We know some doctors who give it by itself with excellent results.

79/70. Borax.—Plate-powder Formula.—See *C. & D.*, July 11, 1896, page 61.

79/55. Senex.—There is no medicinal cure for cancer.

82/19. Rieochet.—You will find all information regarding books for the Minor in our last Educational number, September 5, 1896, which please refer to, as we have no space to spare for reprinting such information.

86/46. H. R. S.—Glass-silvering Process. — Dissolve 15 gr. of silver nitrate in 5 dr. of water, and add strong solution of ammonia until the precipitate which is at first formed is redissolved. Then add 15 gr. of caustic potash

dissolved in 1 dr. of water; a precipitate is again formed, and ammonia solution is to be added until it almost dissolves. Then add a saturated solution of silver nitrate until the solution becomes of a straw-colour. Now place the glass to be silvered in a flat dish (such as a developing-dish), with supports which will raise it about half an inch from the bottom. Pour water into the dish to completely cover the under-surface of the glass; remove the glass, pour some of the silver solution into it, stir; then add some solution of pure dextrose, again stir, and replace the glass. A deposit of metallic silver is formed on the surface of the glass in about fifteen minutes.

80/31. Enamel (Blackburn).—See reply to "Nitre," and look over the numbers of the past three months. We have answered similar questions repeatedly.

83/40. P. E. G.—See the DIARY for the formulæ which you want.

83/68. Devon.—We reply to another correspondent on the same subject.

85 44. W. B. W.—The Art of Pharmacy was an illustrated treatise published in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1887, and afterwards republished separately. It is now out of print.

The London Temperance Hospital Treatment differs only from ordinary medical treatment in that alcohol in all forms is rigidly excluded. Tinctures are made with a menstruum consisting of glycerine, acetic acid, and water, used either directly with the crude drugs or with residues of ordinary spirit tinctures. When alcohol is found to be necessary for the treatment of patients, it is prescribed as absolute alcohol; but that rarely happens, say once in a year or two, and the medical men then make a special note of the circumstances.

84/65. Deconiensis.—Aniline Yellow is perfectly safe as a colouring for lemonade-powder, and is also suitable; little of it is required. You will find several formulas for that powder in our last volume—e.g., pages 93, 166, and 328.

84/58. A. B. J.—Milk-preservatives.—If the use of boric acid as a milk-preservative is illegal (which is doubtful), so will the use of any other detectable preservative be. Formalin is now rapidly displacing boric acid; it is a better preservative, and the amount required is infinitesimal compared with the physiological dose.

86/17. J. T. Smith.—Phonograph-cylinder Composition.—This is a mixture of a soap, resin, and paraffin. The soap appears to be aluminium oleate, or something like that.

87/50. J. H.—Easton's Syrup.—In making this from pure quinine reckon that $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of the quinine is equal to 1 gr. of quinine phosphate.

83/22. H. B.—See reply to "H. R. S."

83/10. Cos.—A Label-paste composed of the following will not become mouldy if you add to it 20 drops of formaldehyde and 5 drops of oil of cloves:—

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Starch | 3j. |
| Powdered acacia | 3j. |
| Glue | 3j. |
| Rose water | 3x. |

The preparation should, of course, be made by boiling.

83/41. F. A. M.—Use of Alcohol in Photography.—We presume that the purpose for which your customer uses the alcohol is as a dehydrating agent; if so, methyl alcohol will suit equally well; so would the unmineralised methylated spirit, if your customer could buy the minimum quantity. We do not think that pure methyl alcohol would be as suitable as ethyl alcohol for making collodio-emulsion plates, but acetone is well worthy of trial in this direction.

81/9. C. W. C.—Quillaia-extract is made from the bark on the large scale by decoction in water, and evaporating the clear decoction to dryness.

78/69. Box.—The Black-wood Stain is a solution of nigrosin.

90/22. *Curcuma*.—Aniline Yellow will answer your purpose admirably, and you can also obtain a vegetable yellow which is used by arated-water makers.

83/31. *Wet Water*.—Action of Yeast in Baking.—Recent investigations show that yeast secretes a hydrolytic ferment, the action of which is to break up the sugar molecule into alcohol, water, and carbonic-acid gas. For further particulars read the article entitled "The Staff of Life," in the *C. & D.*, August 17, 1895, page 292.

83/6. *A. S.*—You will find Squire's "Companion" give you all the information you desire.

83/64. *L. S. (Brussels)*.—Erasmus Wilson's Hair-wash and Hair-lotion are one and the same thing—viz., a mixture of liq. ammonia 5vj., ol. amygdal. dulc. ʒiss., and equal parts of spt. rosmarini and aq. mellis to make ʒviij.

90/9. *Nunquam*.—Etching-acid for Zylonite.—Acid. acetic. glacial.

85/6. *A. D.*—See the paper by Mr. J. A. Forret in the *C. & D.*, August 19, 1893, page 303. This gives you the information which you require.

72/53. *Fancier*.—Eczema-lotion for Dogs.—Try soft-soap ʒiss., proof spirit ʒj., and creolin to ʒiij.

73/66. *D.*—Liquid Dentifrice.—We think the following will give a similar preparation:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Sem. cardamom. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒss. |
| Cort. quillair. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒviij. |
| Fuchsin. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ss. |
| Coccol cacti | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒj. |
| Aq. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒxlvi. |
| S.V.R. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒxlvi. |

Macerate a week, strain, and add

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Saccharin. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. x. |
| Acid. carbol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒj. |
| Ol. gaultherie | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒxxv. |
| Ol. anisi stelat. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒxl. |
| Ol. cinnam. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒxx. |
| Ol. carui | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒxx. |

Filter.

73/13. *Nosegay*.—The Oil for Consumption is a mixture of heavy petroleum oil and olive oil flavoured with cinnamon.

74/63. *G. M. S.*—The Rheumatic-pill which is "a wonder" contains 5 gr. of sodium salicylate and nothing else, except the excipient.

81/6. *J. P. P.*—Polishing-paste.—The sample is white tripli made into a paste with equal parts of oleic acid and soft paraffin.

82/52. *T. R. O.*—We regret that we cannot assist you in arriving at the composition of the powder.

83/26. *Hector*.—The Preserving-powder for Meat is the usual mixture of boric acid and borax.

83/55. *Cyanide*.—Cement to Resist Potassium-cyanide Solution.—The following should meet this specification:—

| | Parts |
|------------------|-------|
| Litharge | 3 |
| Fine white sand | 3 |
| Plaster of Paris | 3 |
| Powdered resin | 1 |

A. measure. Mix and make into a paste with boiled linseed oil to which a fine drier has been added.

This is ready for use in four hours, and is useless twelve hours after mixing.

83/10. *Solon*.—You have no doubt observed the reply to "Whiskers" on page 562, which also answers one of your queries. Much as we do to oblige subscribers, one thing we cannot do—viz., guarantee insertion of replies in "the next issue" after receiving queries.

85/16. *Subscriber*.—(1) We do not know, and an analysis would take up too much of our time. (2) Core-gum is

powdered British gum (dextrin). (3) Cement for Filling Holes in Iron Castings is fine iron-filings with a little black sulphur.

85/73. *Photo*.—Toning Chemical, "used largely in Germany for giving photographs a bluish tone," is fused sodium acetate.

83/25. *A. B. C.*—Polishing-fluid.—A mixture of litharge, ol. lini, ol. tereb., ol. thymi, and liq. ammon.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Subjoined are notes and formulæ received from subscribers. Similar information is always welcome.

83/35. *Pollitzer Method* is not a douche, though a douching-apparatus might be adapted for it. It consists in the dilatation of the eustachian tubes by forcing air suddenly through the nostrils, the mouth being closed in the possibility of the air getting down the throat being averted by the act of swallowing a little water synchronising with the air-blast. See Maw's "Illustration," page 47, figures 1 and 5. An ordinary india-rubber enema apparatus may be used for one side at a time, the other nostril being closed by pressure meanwhile. Professor Pollitzer introduced the method. NEWCASTLE LADDIE. (85/90.)

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

88/34. Red Ruddle, to retail at 10d. per stone: where obtainable?

89/9. Small address-labels with perforated edges (like postage-stamps): who makes?

90/72. Makers of wooden tin-bound baking-powder boxes.

90/62. Makers of "Cyanite," used for rendering fabrics fireproof.

80/32. Maker of soft, flexible, pear-shaped capsules (empty).

93/22. Makers of tin-boxes with perforated tops.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, April 13.

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. C. F. Townsend on "Colour-measurement in Photography."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Mason College, Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Lecture on "Iceland," by Mr. F. W. Howell, F.R.C.S., with lantern views by Mr. E. Shelton.

Wednesday, April 14.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association, Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, at 9 P.M. Mr. F. Casson on "Antiseptic Dressings."

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonchouse, and District Chemists' Association, at 7.30 P.M. The quarterly meeting will be held at the Foresters' Hall.

Thursday, April 15.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Annual business meeting.

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society. Musical and social evening.

Thin Children, Anæemics, AND Consumptives

THE
LIQUOR CARNIS CO.

(OF LONDON); ASTON CLINTON.

Re

“VIROL.”

who have to take Cod Liver Oil or Iron will be pleased to know of VIROL, which is a most delicious preparation of Fat obtained from Bone-Marrow, as THE LANCET says:—“In appearance and consistence it is like honey, and to the taste it resembles excellent toffee.” As for its use as a food for Invalids, its therapeutic value may be compared to Cod Liver Oil and Iron (the Yellow Marrow supplying the Fat, the Red Marrow the Iron—Hæmoglobin). For Delicate and Strumous Children, where Fat and Iron are indicated, VIROL serves a most useful purpose, as it is very palatable, and children take it greedily.

Jars 9d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST SALEABLE ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1/- Bottle a voucher entitling Purchasers to their Name or Monogram Rubber Stamp for Marking Linen, Stamping Paper; and also FREE with enlarged 1/- Blue Wrapper Ink an Improved Linen Stretcher. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

PLEASE DISPLAY IN WINDOW AND COUNTER, AND YOU WILL FIND YOUR SALE INCREASED TENFOLD.

Wanted, particulars from those issuing Lists and Annuals for which Advertisements are taken.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DEPOT:—75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N.

LARGEST SALE OF ANY MARKING INK IN THE WORLD.

VINOLIA SOAP IN 36 TAB. BOXES.

 **MORE PROFIT FOR RETAILERS.**

Light Wooden Boxes of Vinolia Soap are invoiced to the trade at the following prices, subject to the usual $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ (10% in all) for £1 order.

| | | | | | | Trade Price per 3 doz. tabs. |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Unscented | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8/- |
| Premier | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8/10 |
| Floral | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13/- |
| Balsamic (Medical) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17/- |
| Otto (Toilet) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21/6 |
| Medicated Soaps:— | | | | | | |
| Sulphur | } -- | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8/8 |
| Carbolic | | | | | | |
| Terebene | | | | | | |
| Coal Tar | | | | | | |

Carriage paid on all orders over £2 for these lines.

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CRESCENT



BRAND.

BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Bicarbonate of Soda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97.20 |
| Mono Carbonate of Soda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.90 |
| Sulphate of Soda | ... | ... | ... | ... | trace |
| Chloride of Sodium | ... | ... | ... | ... | .035 |
| Moisture | ... | ... | ... | ... | .82 |
| Insoluble | ... | ... | ... | ... | nil |

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
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CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of Washing Soda.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda

SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

CAUSTIC SODA. BLEACHING POWDER.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

"EDME" MALT EXTRACT.

RICHEST IN DIASTASE.

PURITY GUARANTEED. PRODUCED FROM ENGLISH-MADE MALT.

ALSO COMBINED WITH

COD LIVER OIL & HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In bulk and in attractive Capsuled Bottles.

IN CASES OF 3 DOZEN, CARRIAGE PAID—

| | | | | | | Sizes | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1 lb. | 2 lbs. | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| MALT EXTRACT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6/- | 10/6 | 19/- | per doz. |
| " | and Cod-liver Oil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7/6 | 12/- | 21/- | " |
| " | " Hypophosphites | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7/6 | 12/- | 21/- | " |

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.

ENGLISH DIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT CO., LIM.

WORKS AND MALTINGS (largest in England)—

MISTLEY, ESSEX.

AGENTS FOR MIDLAND DISTRICT—MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.

MAGNESIA

CARBONATE, CALCINED. AND HYDRATE.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., 17 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the
Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves
to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

MAY we have the
pleasure of booking
your Contract for
this Season's supply
of

MAGNES. CIT.?

OUR Manufacture of this article has met with all-round commendation from our Customers, and, judging by the increased demand last season, has met with a ready and quick sale. We are confident that your trade may be largely increased if you buy a good article which gives satisfaction to all. As a basis we take the British Pharmacopœia formula, but, owing to the desire of the public for a more palatable article, we prepare four kinds, indicated by the letters A, B, C, and D, each having the proportion of sugar varied according to the price.

"A" QUALITY. Very Superior.

BLUE LABEL. Per lb. 10d. Per cwt. 85s.

"B" QUALITY. Superior.

PINK LABEL. Per lb. 9d. Per cwt. 68s.

"C" QUALITY. Very Good.

YELLOW LABEL. Per lb. 8d. Per cwt. 62s.

"D" QUALITY. Good Saleable.

WHITE LABEL. Per lb. 7d. Per cwt. 56s.

Also put up in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Round Blue Bottles, corked, or in 6-oz. and 8-oz. Blue Flats, lettered, patent stoppered or wood top corks.

FRUIT SALINE.

In 6-oz. and 8-oz. Patent Stoppered Bottles, each enclosed in a cartoon, and covered with an elegantly designed wrapper, without name,

6s. 6d. and 8s. per doz.

(Buyers of 3 doz. of either size can have their name and address on label without extra charge.)

In 6-oz. and 8-oz. White Glass, without wrappers and cartoons,

3s. 9d. and 5s. per doz., 42s. and 54s. per gross. (Lemon, Lime Fruit, or Raspberry flavour and tint if desired.)

Also in 4-oz. Tins.

3s. 6d. per doz., 30s. per gross.

| | | | Per lb. | | Per cwt. |
|--|-----|-----------------------|---------|------|----------|
| CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, Raspberry Flavour, tinted | ... | 1 - | ... | 70/- | |
| " " | " " | Lime Fruit Flavour | ... | 1 - | 70/- |
| " " | " " | Lemon Flavour, tinted | ... | 1/- | 70/- |

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Solid—**EXTRACTS**—Liquid. B.P. and U.S.P.

COD LIVER OIL, Finest Norwegian Non-congealing, 1897.

EXT. MALT AND EXT. MALT AND COD LIVER OIL.

Granular Effervescent Salts.

ESSENTIAL OILS, English & Foreign, of Finest Quality.

Oil Lavender, "Special." Essence Lemon, "Special," 1896.

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THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

PRODUCES NEITHER HEADACHE, SICKNESS, NOR CONSTIPATION.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FROM OPIUM.

Although many new hypnotics and analgesics have been recently introduced, NEPENTHE still holds its position as THE hypnotic and sedative *par excellence*. "Nepenthe" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is our sole property. No other preparation should be substituted when Nepenthe is ordered in a prescription.

Sent out in bottles bearing a label in white letters upon a green ground. We prepare also Double Strength Nepenthe, and Glycerole of Nepenthe (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection.

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FERRIS & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS. **BRISTOL.**

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL.

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of **CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.**

Importers of Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and Bland's Pill Capsules, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000; or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

Mitchell's CASTOR OIL

The *Lancet* of 8th June, 1895, says:—"MITCHELL'S PROCESS of extracting and refining Castor Oil is obviously an improvement which the profession cannot fail to approve and welcome, since in removing the great objection to the Oil—namely, that of repulsive taste, as well as in securing its full therapeutic effect—it is calculated to assist and to facilitate the administration of a very valuable therapeutic agent."



The *British Medical Journal* of 18th May, 1895, says:—"Castor Seeds have, unless very old, a pleasant nutty flavour, and the disagreeable taste of ordinary Castor Oil has been produced by the conjoint action of moisture, air, heat, and fermentative changes during the expression of the Oil from the Seeds and its subsequent treatment. An Oil can be obtained as pleasant to the taste as the fresh seed, if the expression is not assisted by artificial heat, and the Oil at once freed from impurities by filtration without heat, in vessels from which air is excluded, and bottled *in vacuo*. . . . By MITCHELL'S OLD PROCESS . . . the Oil thus obtained has a simple bland taste, resembling olive oil, the nauseous taste associated with the ordinary Cold Drawn Castor Oil being entirely absent."

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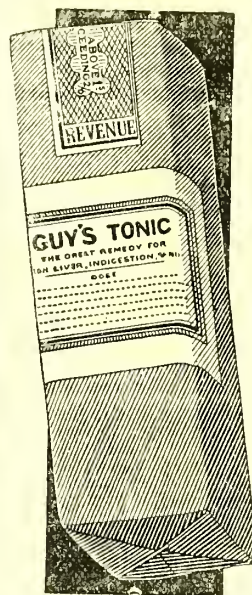
Put up in 2, 4, & 8 oz. bottles, to be retailed at 6d., 9d., & 1s.

Also supplied in
WINCHESTERS at low prices, which will be forwarded on application.

FOR PARTICULARS AS TO DISCOUNTS, &c., APPLY

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BOTANIC DRUGS

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(Your name, &c., on the Packets free. Style, Size and Price are the first.)

FLUID & SOLID EXTRACTS

Reliable quality, Reasonable price.

DRUGS, &c., for Veterinary Preparations

Low Price, Freshly Ground, guaranteed genuine. Extra Special offer in Cayenne Peppers.

SPICES, WHOLE AND GROUND

Guaranteed pure, packed in tins, with Customer's name and address on the labels free, if desired.

Vegetable Drugs

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Bird Seeds and Foods, Dog and Poultry Pills, &c.

Write us, stating wants (however small in this line, and compare our prices with others. All goods Carriage Paid.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS.

The Proprietors of the above well-known Pills have decided in the interest of the Retail trade to stop all further cutting and allow a reasonable profit, and in so doing hope to secure the goodwill and co-operation of all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

A GOOD PILL and GOOD PROFIT.

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|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| 1/1½ size | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wholesale Price, 10/- | per dozen. |
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PRICE LISTS OF DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND PACKED GOODS ON APPLICATION.
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IN £5 LOTS.

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The new arrangement came into force on January 1st and the prices are now as follows:—

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|---|---------------------|
| <i>BEECHAM'S PILLS.</i> — 9½d. size (36 pills) | 7/- per dozen, net. |
| 13½d. „ (56 pills) | 9 6 „ „ |
| 2/9 „ (168 pills) | 25/- „ „ |

No orders executed below £5 value. These prices are the lowest, no matter what quantity is ordered.

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Packages free. Carriage NOT paid.

Cash must in all cases accompany orders, which, with requisitions for advertising matter, must be addressed—

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, EDINBURGH.

CHLOROFORM

(DUNCAN'S).

PREPARED FROM PURE AND METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Also CHLOROFORM (BLUE LABEL).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in stoppered bottles, securely luted, and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all the above CHLOROFORMS to be PURE CHLOROFORM answering all the tests of the *British Pharmacopœia*.

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BISMUTH AND MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS,
ETHERS, PYROXYLINS, COLLODIONS,
 And Chemicals for Scientific and Technical Purposes. ^[2]

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Absolutely safe and efficacious Hypnotic. Dose: 15 to 20 grains.
 An important nutrient and invigorant, especially for Convalescents, Invalids, Phthisis, Ch'lorosis
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IODOTHYRIN.

The active principle of the Thyroid Gland.

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A Specific for Headache, Influenza, Acute Muscular Rheumatism.

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Acting promptly in Chronic and Acute Enteritis, especially for Children.

LYCETOL

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The purest Artificial Sugar, free from para acid.

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A perfect substitute for Iodoform, odourless, and non-toxic. *Special indications:* Ulcus Molle
 Papul. Madid., &c.

ARISTOL.

An excellent cicatrising agent. *Special indications:* Burns, Ulcus Cruris, Parasitical Eczema, Ozæna,

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Wholesale Depot for all "Bayer's" Drug Specialities:

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A Most Powerful, Absolutely Non-Poisonous, Non-Irritant, & Convenient

ANTISEPTIC DISINFECTANT & DEODORANT

Chinosol ($C_7H_7N.KSO_3$) is, as shown by the Bacteriological Reports, at least 40 times stronger in its germicidal action than Carbolic Acid, without possessing the dangerous and otherwise objectionable properties of the latter.

Chinosol is sold in various forms adapted to its manifold important applications—viz., Pure Chinosol, in Powder and Compressed Tablets; Crude Chinosol, in Granular and Fluid form, as a Disinfectant and Deodorant; Dusting Powder, for Wounds, Sores, and for Destruction of Parasites, &c.; Chinosol Lanolin Ointment; Chinosol Antiseptic Surgical Dressings; Chinosol Soap (Medicinal, Veterinary, and Toilet), &c., &c.

A special and very saleable Counter line, for Retail, is provided in a box (as per facsimile), containing Chinosol Tablets, sufficient to make, by simply dissolving in cold water, 2 gallons of a strong Deodorant, or 10 gallons of an efficient Disinfectant.

This box is Retail at SIXPENCE.

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CHINOSOL is forty times stronger in its germicidal action than Carbolic Acid and is absolutely non-poisonous. Chinosol in tablets is the most convenient form for use and its applications in the Household, Sickroom, or while travelling are manifold, most effective and absolutely safe (see enclosed directions.)

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Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth ($1/8$) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth ($1/64$) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in other preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

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HEWLETT'S LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. c. BUCHU ET CUBEBA^A (THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION).

Dose—1 to 2 drachms diluted.

Packed for Dispensing only, in 10-oz., 22-oz., 40-oz., and 90-oz. bottles.

CAUTION.—The uniform success which has attended the administration of this remedy during the last twenty years has caused a host of worthless imitations to be offered to the Medical Profession. These imitations, whilst closely copying the title, utterly fail to approach the original preparation in quality, and only give cause to disappointment and failure.

To ensure obtaining this preparation, please write "LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. c. BUCHU et CUBEBA^A (Hewlett's)."

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Worn by all Athletes. Will prevent Strains, and afford much greater freedom of movement.

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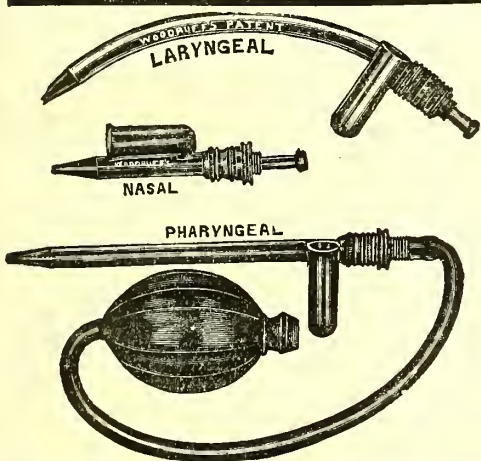
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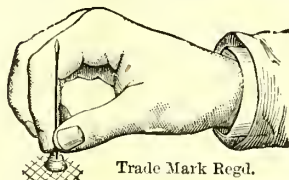
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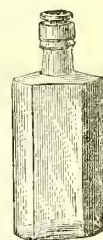
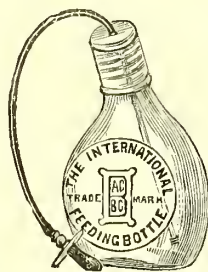
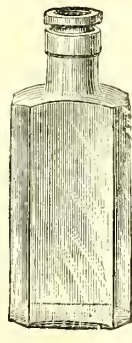
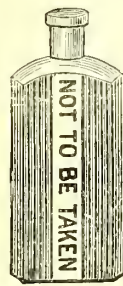
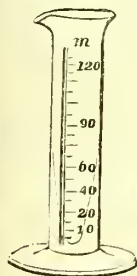
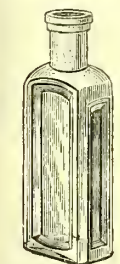
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| POISON BOTTLES, SEXAGON | 1 oz. | 2 oz. | 4 oz. | 8 oz. | 12 oz. | 20 oz. | |
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| SALINES, Pale Blue Tint, for Corks | ... | ... | 7/- | 9/- | 15/- | 16/- | per gross. |
| Fitted Glass Stoppers and Cork Rings | ... | ... | 11/- | 13/- | 21/- | 21/6 | .. |

| COUGH MIXTURE FLATS, | | | | 2 oz. | 4 oz. | 8 oz. |
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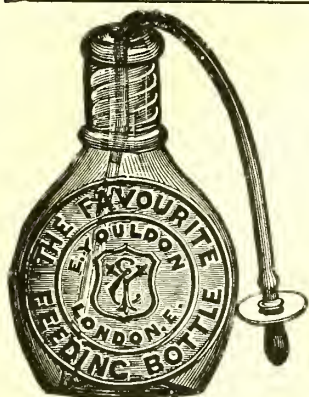


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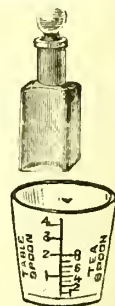
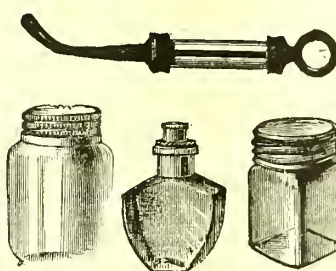
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Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

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| 3 & 4 oz. .. 7/6 per gross. | 10 & 12 oz. .. 12/- per gross. |
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WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

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| 1/2 oz. .. 3/6 per gross. | 1 1/2 oz. .. 4/6 per gross. |
| 1 " " .. 3/9 " " | 2 " " .. 5/- " " |

PLEASE NOTE.

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Established 50 years.

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PREVENTING DISEASE & PROLONGING LIFE



NO LIBEL.—JUSTIFICATION PLEADED.

In re Cod-liver Oil Emulsion (Kemp's).

The following are the statements in question:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| It Rapidly goes off | ... | ... | ... | ... | by rail. |
| It Separates | ... | ... | ... | ... | when digested. |
| It Contains No Cod-liver Oil | ... | ... | ... | ... | taste or smell. |
| It Spoils the Sale... | ... | ... | ... | ... | of inferior kinds. |
| Adulterated by 50 per cent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | of matter other than Oil. |

In spite of the truth of these allegations, Kemp's Cream Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is a good line to adopt.
It creates a sale for Emulsion in districts hitherto known for their non-Emulsifying tendencies.

Price in bulk, 7/- per gallon.

It is now put up in 7 different sizes and styles ready for sale, and buyers' names printed on labels free for 3-doz. lots and upwards. Samples and Illustrated Circular free on application.

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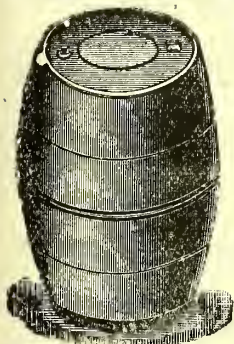
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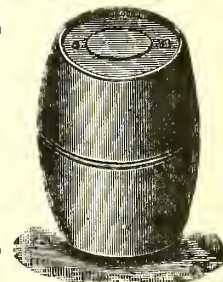
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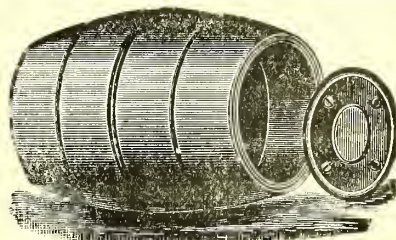
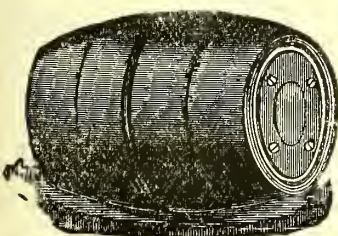
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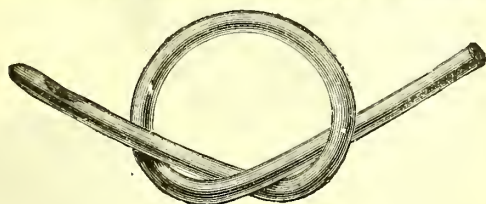
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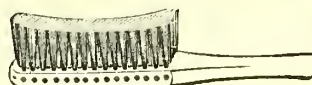
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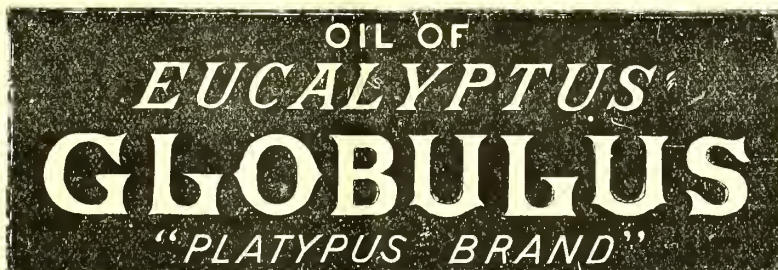
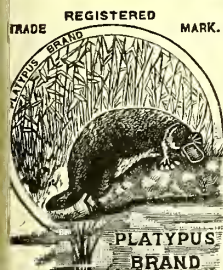
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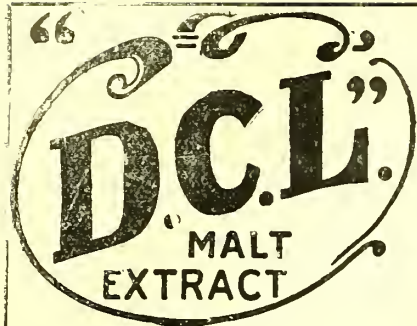
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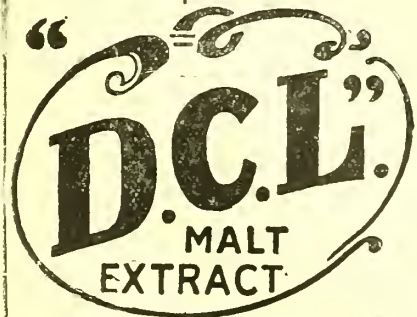
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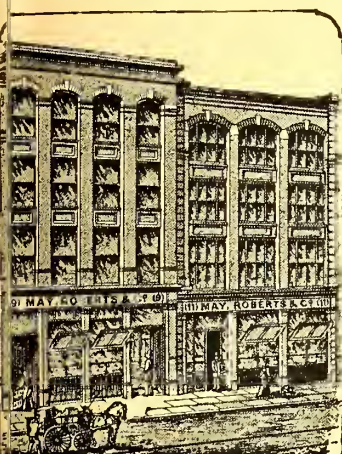
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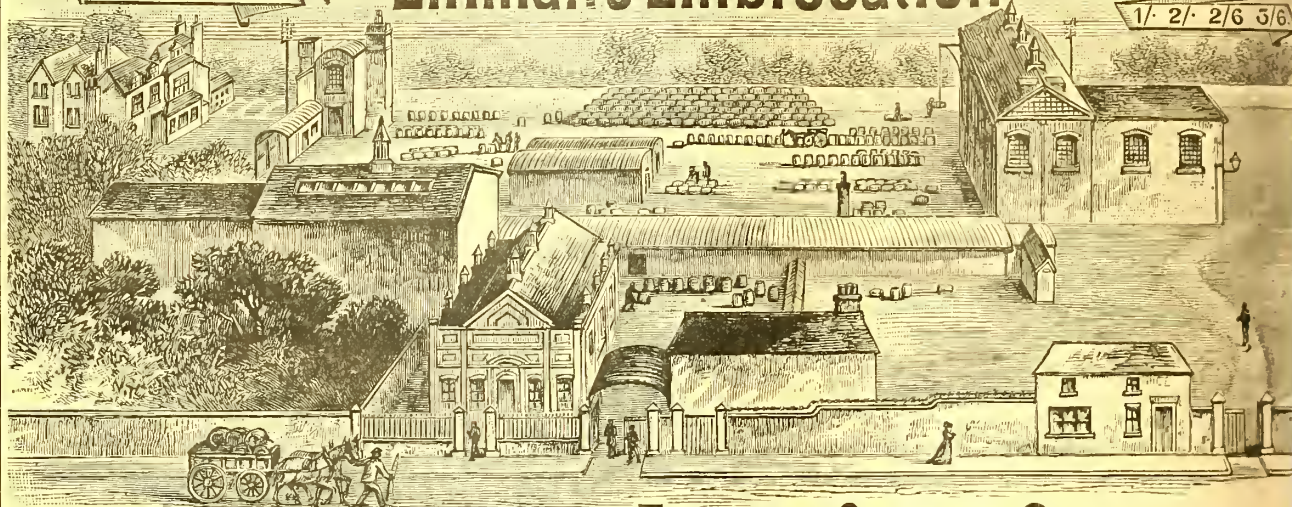
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